SCHOLASTIC Teacher EDITION

Junior Scholastic

FEBRUARY 11, 1953 • VOLUME 32 • NUMBER 2

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Teaching Guides for This Issue

The Rhone—River of Riches (pp. 7, 8)
Town of the Poisoned Bread (pp. 9, 10)
Big Abe's Gift (pp. 1, 3)

Concepts Developed In the Theme Article

One of the world's great rivers, the Rhône, has been the main route into France from the south for thousands of years. Following its banks, one can trace the history of the past as one views the France of today.

Today, the big cities on its banks turn out a large variety of products; the river's racing current is being harnessed for huge hydro-electric plants; and from its fertile slopes and plains come grapes for the famous French wines, many kinds of fruit and produce.

Procedure for Study Of the Theme Article

Ancient History of the Rhone
Assignment for 3 pupils

Aims: To become acquainted with some of the historic background of France.

To the pupils: History is the study of events which have happened in the past. Imagine you are a historian with a special interest in the ancient Greeks, Romans and Moors who invaded France from the south. Find pictures which will show the kinds of architecture and costume associated with each of these countries. When you report to the class on the invading group you have selected, illustrate your talk with the pictures you have found and tell what you know of where they went in France.

Geography

Aim: To give a clearer idea of the importance of the resources of the Rhône.

On a large outline map of France prepared by members of the class, assign different pupils to:

1. Draw in the course of the River Rhône.

2. Locate along its course, various points of interest noted in the article, such as:

a. Gorges and precipices through the Jura Mountains.

b. Calm stretches of water by Lyons, the noted silk city.

c. Bridges arching the rapids with fields of grapes on either side.

Working in small groups or as individuals, pupils may make picture maps of the Rhône valley. Apricot and almond orchards and olive groves, the ruined fortress of Les Baux, and the horsemen on the Camargue may be drawn on the map. Or a group may choose to search magazines and cut out appropriate pictures to illustrate its map.

Word-picture Trip

Aims: 1. To find ways of reporting on an article that will give incentive to searching its content for information.

2. To gain appreciation of colorful phrases.

3. To show the inter-relation of language arts and social studies.

To the teacher: Assign each of the following topics to an individual. Ask pupils to check carefully all information on their topic given in the article. Tell them to note particularly which words and phrases call up mental pictures of the section described, such as: small, foaming torrents dance across the rocks; sea and sky fade together; isolated villages hidden behind a sea of grass.

Starting at the source of the Rhône, suggest they report the points of interest in guide-book fashion. If possible, have them use their own words.

Topics

1. The silk industry in Lyons.
2. The making of wine.
3. Why Les Baux is the most famous village in the Alpille.
4. Why the Camargue is considered strange.
5. Development of hydro-electric power.
6. Description of the Rhône through the Jura Mountains.

ABOUT THE MAP

Our map of France is a physiographic diagram and has been adapted after one by Prof. A. K. Lobeck. This type of map resembles landscape as it might be sketched from a great height. It shows up the Rhône River to great advantage and, as you will notice, mountains actually look like mountains.

This map does not pretend to show, or locate in detail, every mountain, valley, river, etc., since this scale is too small. It does show, however, the distribution and type of relief features.

This is an important kind of map for geography pupils to become acquainted with.

Big Abe's Gift

Round Table Talk

To the teacher: After the story has been read aloud by several members of the class who are good story tellers, use questions such as the following to stimulate discussion. This new story about Lincoln provides a good basis for a class talk on getting along together and good sportsmanship.

1. Ed wasn't well liked. Was it just because he was fat, or were there other reasons?

2. How do you feel about the use of nicknames?

3. Why do you think Ed did things like greasing the tree or using a bigger shooter than the other boys?

4. Ed said he hated the tree the boys climbed. Is that what he really meant?

5. What methods did Abe use to persuade the boys to make friends?

6. Would his talk have helped if Ed had gone right on acting in the same old way?

7. What other stories do you know about Lincoln which show his great kindness?

Deaf-and-dumb language is still used today as it was in Lincoln's time. There may be several different forms which

LOOKING AHEAD WITH JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC

Next Issue: February 18

Theme Article: India
World Friendship: How We Live in India
Reading Feature: Washington the Father

February 25

Theme Article: Congress at Work
Reading Feature

may be demonstrated. Some pupils may like to show how Rotten Egg is played.

Town of the Poisoned Bread

Creative Writing

Aim: To use factual material in an imaginative way.

To the pupils: Pretend you are a reporter who has "happened" on this story, and yours is the first account.

As you re-read, decide what you will include in your first report. To make your account more vivid, you may invent conversation with people who are mentioned, but they may only speak of things which have been written.

In all, your story must be told in not more than five installments. For example:

1. Fear hangs over this little town like a heavy blanket. Three hundred of its inhabitants became desperately sick last night with the same mysterious symptoms and no one knows the cause. The town's three doctors are working without rest to save lives.

Your reporter accompanied Dr. Vieu on his rounds for two hours and heard him question patient after patient—"What did you eat?" "Where did you go?" "Tell me everything—nothing is unimportant."

2. Still no break in the mystery of the stricken village. A few more cases of illness have been reported but none as violent as the first ones. One fact may be important. All the seriously ill people are large bread eaters. Every bakery in the town is being checked.

3. A new and horrible development in the Pont-St.-Esprit mystery! Madness has attacked the victims!

World Friendship Series

To the pupils: Janine has given you a picture of her daily life. See how it compares with your own. Divide a paper into two columns; put Janine's name at the top of one column, yours in the other. Then in chart form, write down the time and activities of a typical day for each.

Science Project

A "Come-Alive-Garden"

Have the children take a ruler and stake off on a lawn one-half square foot. Take a trowel or spade and carefully dig up this area and put it in a glass terrarium, aquarium, or a square pan. Water this each day and as the dirt gets warm and soft, the insects and other small animals living in this soil will wake up and crawl out. Place a screen over the top of this garden so that these animals won't escape, and the class can watch them. Most animal life is in the top few inches so it is not necessary to dig deeper than four inches.

Appoint a secretary to keep score on all the animals found. One class reported finding the following in their "come-alive-garden": 5 earthworms, 2 grubs, 1 spider, 40 black ants, 10 red ants, 5 mites, 2 millipeds, 6 centipedes, 2 sowbugs, 10 "jumping specks," 3 "scooters"—a total of 86 living things in ¼ square foot. This means there were about 172 in a square foot.

What do all these animals do for the soil? They help keep the soil open and loose, let air and water in. Earthworms help turn the soil over by passing it through their bodies as they dig. They drag plant materials down into the soil, and, when they die, their remains are added to the soil. The minerals in the dead animals' bodies are then available for plants to use in their food making. All this is also true of the plant materials in the soil.

This is one of the projects suggested for Audubon Junior Club members. Ten or more children, plus an adult leader (usually their teacher) may form a Club. To obtain further information, write to National Audubon Society, Box J, Audubon Junior Clubs, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, N. Y.

(Continued on page 3-T)

QUICK QUIZ

Ten Questions for a Five-minute Quiz

1. In what town and state does the story, "Big Abe's Gift," take place? (Gentryville, Indiana)

2. At what game was Ed always beating Hal and Bill in that story? (Marbles)

3. Into what sea does the Rhône River empty? (The Mediterranean)

4. Name the big city on the Rhône where silk is made. (Lyons)

5. Name the Rhône island where you'd find French cowboys. (The Camargue)

6. In what food item was the ergot which poisoned the people of Pont-St.-Esprit? (The bread)

7. What metal is Britain planning to produce in large quantity on the Gold Coast? (Aluminum)

8. For how many years has Ohio been a state? (150)

9. In which state will a test of U. S. atomic weapons be held next month? (Nevada)

10. With what country has the U. S. teamed up to attack lampreys? (Canada)

Answers to Quiz-word Puzzle, p. 15

ACROSS: 1-sir; 4-too; 5-house; 7-coop; 9-exam; 12-oat; 13-tie; 14-wren; 16-belt; 17-learn; 19-scrod; 20-ay; 22-Kew; 23-pa; 25-loss; 27-neat; 29-ago; 30-die; 31-inn; 33-her; 34-go; 35-on.

DOWN: 1-stop; 2-I.O.U.; 3-rose; 5-hotels; 6-extend; 7-cow; 8-car; 10-ail; 11-met; 15-necks; 16-brown; 18-are; 20-Ala.; 21-Yogi; 23-pair; 24-ate; 26-song; 28-Eden; 32-no; 33-ho.

Answers to Citizenship Quiz, p. 14

1. ABE'S GIFT: 1-✓; 2-X; 3-X; 4-X; 5-✓; 6-✓; 7-✓; 8-✓.
2. SOLVE THE MYSTERY: 1-in mid-summer; 2-300; 3-scientists; 4-go mad; 5-on a farm 280 miles away.
3. MATCH THEM UP: 1-b; 2-e; 3-d; 4-a; 5-g; 6-c; 7-f.
4. IN THE NEWS: 1-b; 2-a; 3-c; 4-b; 5-c; 6-a; 7-b.

Tools for Teachers

Congress at Work

Feb. 25 in *Junior Scholastic*

PAMPHLETS: *Understanding Politics*, by R. Merriam & J. Bethea (Life Adjustment Booklet), 1952, 40¢, Science Research Associates, Inc., 57 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago 10, Ill. *Congress in Action; How a Bill Becomes a Law*, by Smith & Riddick, 1949, 75¢, National Capitol Publishers, Inc., P. O. Box 7706, Washington 4, D. C.

BOOKS: *Capitol Hill*, by H. Desider & G. Beckel, $3.00 (Henry Schuman, 1952). *Congress at Work*, by Stephen Bailey, $5.00 (Holt, 1952).

ARTICLES: "Congress," *Time*, Nov. 10, 1952. "How It Stacks Up," Supplement, *Newsweek*, Nov. 10, 1952. "Has Congress Broken Down?" *Fortune*, Feb., 1952. "Gap Between Congress and Main Street," by P. H. Douglas, *N. Y. Times Magazine*, Sept. 16, 1951. "Can a Congressman Serve 900,000 People," by E. Celler, *N. Y. Times Magazine*, March 11, 1951.

FILMS: *A Day in Congress*, 18 minutes, sale or rent, Academic Film Co., 516 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y. Congressmen at work. *Inside the Capitol*, 10 minutes, long term lease, Teaching Film Custodians, Inc., 25 West 43 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

FILMSTRIPS: *Congress: Organization and Procedure*, 44 frames, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Text-Film Dept., 330 West 42 Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUNIOR SCHOLASTIC, published weekly during the school year September through May inclusive, except during school holidays and at mid-term. Entered as second-class matter at Post Office at Dayton, Ohio, under Act of March 3, 1879. Contents copyright, 1953, by Scholastic Corporation. Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations. SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: $1.00 a school year or 50c a semester. Single subscription, Teacher Edition, $1.50 a school year. Single copy, 10c, except issues containing Part 2 separately bound, which are 20c each. Office of Publication, McCall St., Dayton 1, Ohio.

VOL. 32 • NO. 2 • FEBRUARY 11, 1953 Your World-View Magazine for School and Home

Junior Scholastic

Big Abe's Gift

A true story by Ed Brooner, retold by Jennie Morgan

YOU ask what fun I had when I was your age. I never had any fun when I was your age. At least, I never had any until Abraham Lincoln gave some to me. I was the fat boy. No one wanted me about. Father hunted, but I was so fat that I couldn't keep up with him. Mother was always prettying herself up or going somewhere. The hired woman always shooed me out of the house right after breakfast.

I'd saunter over to Mr. Jones's. He ran the Gentryville store. I'd wait under the one big tree in the yard for his chore boy Hal to come out. I'd listen for the clock to strike. When it did, then I'd settle down for an hour's wait. I'd keep my eyes on the kitchen door. When it opened I ran to Hal and caught his arm and pulled him to the tree.

With my big black shooter I soon won all his agates. Then he'd shinny up the tree into the very top. I was too fat to follow him. I'd beg him to come down and play with me. I'd promise to give back his agates. He'd stand close to the tree and as soon as he got the agates he'd leap to its trunk and scramble up and up like a timber squirrel.

He'd laugh down on me. I'd go over to the mound of rocks piled up around the corner post of the fence and gather wild grapes. I'd hear Hal hollering in the tree and see him rocking on the limbs. I couldn't bear the sight or sound of it. I'd go back of the Jones's barn where there was a sand bank. I'd tell Hal the next day that I had had a fine time building castles.

Nearly every day I'd hear the cheery "Howdy, Hal," of Big Abe Lincoln. I'd peep 'round the corner of the barn. I'd see him stride toward his home, a honey keg slung by a deerskin over his shoulder. He was 16 and was the tallest person in our parts.

Then Mr. Jones got a second chore boy, Bill Nichols. With my big black

(Continued on page 3)

All-Americans eat hot Quaker Oats—The Giant of the Cereals!

National League's Most Valuable Player, ALL-STAR HANK SAUER, says:

"Hot Quaker Oats helps give me home run power!"

ALL-AMERICAN ATHLETES like Hank Sauer can give you a tip!

Hank is the Chicago Cubs Star who led both leagues in 1952 by a wide margin with most runs batted in—and tied for the 1952 title of Big League Home Run King. His home run won the 1952 All-Star Game for the National League.

And Hank knows that hot, creamy-delicious Quaker Oats helps build up muscles and strength for hitting 'em over the fence!

And University tests on Quaker Oats, other types of hot cereals, and various kinds of ready-to-eat cereals, proved Quaker Oats is tops in muscle-building protein!

So do as Hank Sauer does—and many other All-Americans. Eat delicious, hot Quaker Oats often!

UNIVERSITY PROVES QUAKER OATS BEST OF 14 LEADING BRANDS OF CEREAL!

First in life-giving protein!

Quaker and Mother's Oats are the same

Quaker Oats

STILL LESS THAN 1¢ A SERVING!

Junior Scholastic

A National Magazine for Junior High School and Upper Elementary Grades, Published Weekly During School Year.

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Big Abe's Gift

(Continued from cover)

shooter I won all the agates of both of them. Then they scurried up the tree. Bill didn't seem as agile as Hal. I cried, "I was funnin' about playing for keeps. Come down and get your agates." When they did I tried to get next to Bill for I thought he would be the easier to catch. But both of them got away. How they hollered and sang and swayed on the limbs.

From the rock pile I heard Abe Lincoln say, "Howdy, Hal, Howdy, Bill." The boys said something too low for me to hear. Abe said, "Not yet, boys. You can't foller with me on a honey hunt."

The next day when I told about my fun in the sandpile, I saw that Bill deaf-and-dumbed Hal, "Big Liar." From the treetop they had seen me sneak home right after Abe had left them. I always waited for his coming. This time I didn't pick any grapes at the rockpile. I didn't go to the sand bank. I went home, not crouching under the trees by the fence but in plain view on the road. I walked fast. I wanted to get away.

Oh, how I hated that tree! I wished lightning would strike it and burn it up. Except for it those boys would have to stay on the ground. Then if they played ball and the ball rolled close to me I could be a fielder once in awhile maybe.

THE next day, time went more slowly than it ever had as I waited behind the Jones's barn. It seemed days since the clock had struck. I hugged the corner of the barn, my ear toward the kitchen door. Finally I heard the door slam, heard Hal say, "No Fat."

Bill said, "Hurrah!"

They ran to the tree, Hal put his foot on its trunk, then fell on the ground. Then Bill was feeling the tree. He cried, "Greased!"

I laughed. I had greased it so they couldn't climb. The boys made for me. They meant to catch me, sit on me, black my eyes, and bloody my nose. The rock pile was between us. I made for it.

"Drop that stone," came to me. It fell from my hand. Big Abe was walking toward me. He motioned me to come to him. I did.

He stopped with me at the tree and called, "Hal, Bill, come here." They had seen me making for the rock pile and had run back.

Big Abe stood us three boys in a row, and lifted each one of us. He said, "Hal, you are heavier than Bill, but Ed is at least forty pounds heavier than you." He knew my real name. He said, "Hal, Bill, look at me. Tell me, could you climb this tree with a sack of potatoes on your back?" I looked at them; they were not looking at Big Abe. They were looking on the ground. I looked down, ashamed of greasing the tree. I saw Hal's long toes, Bill's fat ones wriggling in the dust.

"Boys," Abe's voice seemed proud now. I looked up. Hal and Bill were looking up too. "In America each boy is born with certain rights. One of these is the right to have fun."

Then he said, "Hal, Bill, what can Ed do to have fun?"

Bill said, "He can't do anything. He can't run, he can't climb . . ."

Hal broke in: "Ed could beat in the Rotten Egg game and I'll name him Egg when school opens."

He was going to call me Ed. If he did all the children would instead of "Fat." I felt that I was going to blubber. I started to run or to come as near running as I could. Big Abe went with me a little way. He arranged for me to go honey hunting with him the next day. It seemed my part was to mind him.

I couldn't get to sleep that night. I couldn't follow him, I knew. But it was for me to mind him; I was waiting under the oak tree of the road by our house when he came. It wasn't long before he set me to rest while he went off cleaning out a tree.

ABOUT THIS STORY

This is a true story about Abraham Lincoln. And, to the best of our knowledge, the story is making its first appearance in print in this issue of *Junior Scholastic*.

The story you are reading was written by Jennie Morgan. Ed Brooner, when he was grown up, visited her family several times and twice told this story. Bill Nichols also told the story to her family. Miss Morgan has tried to put the story down in Ed's own words.

The story takes place in the summer of 1825 in Gentryville, Indiana. Ed was 12 at the time; tall Abe Lincoln was 16.

Hal and Bill were waiting for me under the trees when I got there. I threw my big black shooter way off in the weeds saying, "It wasn't fair." Hal won three of my agates and Bill two. I won four from Bill and two from Hal. But we gave each one's marbles back at the end. We had played so long it was chore time.

One day Hal told me that he and Bill were going fishing and might not be back until late. This was the time for my surprise. When they came to the tree I yelled, "Boo!" from the top of it. They were with me in a jiffy and we three swayed up and down and whooped like Indians. When Mr. Jones called, "Chore time!" Hal and Bill waited for me to get down first. They saw me bear my weight on a deerskin rope. I said, "Big Abe showed me that trick."

THE first day of school came, and with it play time, time for Rotten Egg. I was the egg. I squatted down and locked my hands beneath me. Two shakers gave up trying to make me lose my grip and balance. The next two boys refused to even try. I goaded them calling them "Cowardy Calf." They grew angry, braced their feet, and pulled with all their might. They tried again and again. On their fourth try I fell backwards on the ground. There was a shout, "Goody for you, Tom! Goody for you, Jake!"

Hal and Bill were side by side in the circle and nearly straight across from me. Soon as I got up from the ground and brushed myself off I looked at them. Hal deaf-and-dumbed Bill, "He let loose."

Bill deaf-and-dumbed, "Tell on him."

The teacher came out and clanged some irons together. Play time was over. The children ran toward the school house, all but Hal and Bill. They came to me. I said, "Tom and Jake were trying so hard. After what Big Abe said, I had to let them have some fun."

"Promise that you won't do that on me when my turn comes," said Hal.

I promised. I said, "I had fun over the fun of Tom and Jake."

"We had fun when those shakers couldn't down you," said Bill and Hal nodded. He added, "I expect Big Abe knew it would be that way."

NEWS ROUNDUP

President Changes Blockade of Formosa

On Monday, February 2, President Eisenhower stood before the two houses of Congress and made his State of the Union speech. To many people, its most important part had to do with the island of Formosa.

The President said the U. S. Seventh Fleet no longer will be used to shield Communist China from attack by the Chinese Nationalists. The Nationalists have their headquarters on Formosa.

Formosa is an island off China's coast. (See your *Scholastic* News Map.) In December, 1949, the Communists drove the Nationalists off the Chinese mainland. The Nationalists still held Formosa. The Communists planned to invade it.

On June 25, 1950, the Korean war started. U. S. troops went into action under the U. N. flag.

President Truman then ordered the U. S. Seventh Fleet to Formosan waters. The fleet had a two-way job: 1. To keep the Nationalists from attacking the mainland and spreading war in Asia. 2. To prevent the Chinese Communists from attacking Formosa.

Under President Eisenhower's orders, the fleet will stay in Formosan waters. It will still protect Formosa. But it will not block the Nationalists from attacking the mainland.

This means the Nationalists are now a threat to Communist China. The Communists may have to defend the coast. Trouble may start within China. That means the Communists may have to take men and supplies from their troops in Korea.

The Chinese Communists entered the Korean war in November, 1950. Since that time, neither side has been able to win. The Communists have shown they do not want a truce. Perhaps if trouble starts in China, the Communists may agree to settle the Korean war.

Some people point out that attacks by the Nationalists could be dangerous. Suppose Communist China blames us, they say. Then it might declare war on us or attack our bases in the East.

OTHER SUBJECTS

President Eisenhower also discussed other important subjects:

He said the aim of our foreign policy would be to make the free world secure. He urged closer cooperation among the nations of Western Europe.

The President said our Government would spend as little money as is safe to do; he promised a tax cut, but said it could not come immediately.

The President promised to give close attention to every department of the Government.

He came out in favor of prompt statehood for Hawaii.

Savage Storms Lash Europe; Hundreds Drown in Huge Floods

Sudden storms lashed the North Sea into a churning mass of raging waters. Powerful winds whipped the sea, flooding large areas of Britain's east coast and the low-lying coasts of Belgium and the Netherlands. The flood waters are rated as the worst in 400 years.

Several ships were sunk. Many persons went down with them. Hurricane-like winds swept the sea savagely across land. Hundreds of people were killed. More than one million persons are reported homeless. Millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed or damaged.

Farmland and crops were ruined. In Belgium and the Netherlands the rushing waters surged over dikes and invaded the fertile farmland. Many farmers refused to give up their fight against the sea. "Why should I go?" asked one. "This is my home. I'd rather drown here."

Wide World photos

SOME PEOPLE MAKE THEIR OWN CARS. Robert Mustard of Wellesley, Mass., used scrap wood, sheet metal, and window seat to produce his "Mustard Seed" (left). A 1½ hp motor spins it along at 20-30 mph. Emory Stanfield of Los Angeles, Calif., used a converted P-38 belly tank and a 5½ hp motor. He has two forward speeds, one reverse, cruises at 40-45 mph.

N. Y. Times Map

The Gold Coast, bordered by French West Africa, is rich in deposits of bauxite.

Gold Coast May Be "Aluminum Coast"

The hot, jungle-covered Gold Coast of Africa someday may become the "Aluminum Coast." A British colony, the Gold Coast got its name from the vast deposits of gold found there. Today more than 200,000,000 tons of bauxite are known to lie buried in the land. Aluminum is made from bauxite.

Britain plans to build up an aluminum industry in the Gold Coast. A wide dam will go up across the lower Volta River (see map). The dam will form a reservoir lake covering 2,000 square miles. Power plants will be built at the dam to supply electricity for huge smelters★. When completed, the smelters will turn out 210,000 tons of aluminum a year.

A new harbor 50 miles west of the Volta also will be built. New rail lines will link the harbor with the smelters and bauxite deposits. And Britain will build schools, houses, and hospitals for native workers.

The Gold Coast produces two thirds of the world's supply of cocoa. Other main crops are coffee, cotton, rice, and tobacco. The colony also produces gold, manganese, mahogany, palm oil, copra.

The Gold Coast became a British colony in 1886. Today it is taking long strides toward self-government. It has a prime minister—the first one in any British colony. It elects its own lawmakers.

★ Means word is defined on page 11.

PERU PLANS IRRIGATION FOR COASTAL DESERT

Peru has launched a drive to make 30,000 acres of desert fit for farming. The desert, along Peru's coast, will be irrigated from 52 inland rivers.

The rivers flow down the snow-capped Andes Mountains. Spring thaws melt the snow and the rivers become swollen. Peru now plans to "capture" water from its 52 rivers and send it to the desert.

Workers will store the water in reservoirs by building dams across mountain gorges. They will carve long tunnels out of the solid rock of the Andes. The tunnels will link up with a system of canals to be dug in the desert. Water trapped behind the dams will then flow through the tunnels and canals to the thirsty land.

The desert was formed as a result of the icy-cold Peru Current. This is a 100-mile-wide stream coming out of the Antarctic Ocean.

The current moves along Peru's coast, chilling Pacific winds. This causes the winds to spill their moisture into the Pacific. When the winds sweep over Peru, they are warmed by the land. Rain hardly ever falls on the coast.

ALL U. S. CABINET MEETINGS WILL START WITH A PRAYER

All weekly meetings of the U. S. Cabinet will open with a prayer. At the first meeting recently, President Eisenhower said: "Gentlemen, we may as well start this meeting in the same manner we will conduct future Cabinet meetings."

The President then called upon Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture, to deliver a prayer. Mr. Benson, a Mormon Church leader, rose and began:

"Our honored and eternal Father . . . We are deeply grateful for this glorious land . . . we know it is a land choice above all others—the greatest nation under heaven . . . we thank Thee for liberty . . . we know that without Thy divine help we cannot succeed . . . gratefully we dedicate our lives to Thee and to Thy service; guide and direct us. . . ."

Ohio Marks 150th Birthday By Planting 25 Million Trees

This year Ohio will celebrate its 150th birthday. It became our nation's 17th state on March 1, 1803.

Ohioans will plant 25,000,000 birthday gift trees in 1953. "The trees will be a living reminder of our state's 150th year long after this celebration ends," Governor Frank J. Lausche said recently.

Throughout the year pageants will be held in many towns and cities. The pageants will review Ohio's early history and show the hardships faced by its first pioneers.

News in a Nutshell

New words keep popping up in foreign languages, thanks to U. S.-made products. In Haiti, people say *dynaflow* to describe an expensive possession. A man, for example, will say: "My new house is dynaflow."

In Israel, salmon is called *fresh*. That's the word that always appears in big letters on cans of U. S. salmon. Cereal is called *kvack-err* from the name "Quaker Oats"—a big hit.

A pretty girl is called a *nylon* in Greece. In the Netherlands people use the word *cola* for pretty. And in Malaya, *parker* means "the best." It comes from the name of a U. S. fountain pen popular in Malaya.

This is a good time to practice NOT being superstitious. Three Friday-the-13th's are coming up in 1953. One is this month. The other two are in March and November. Another oddity★ of this year's calendar is the four "five-Sunday" months. There'll be five Sundays in March, May, August, and November.

Broken glass may help U. S. gardens grow this spring. A new material, called frit, has been developed for gardeners. Frit is made of glass mixed with small amounts of minerals needed for healthy plant growth. The glass is shattered into bits, so that it can be sprinkled.

Gardeners say frit will keep minerals from being washed out of the soil by heavy rain. The minerals will stay put until they are used up. They will last at least five years.

The U. S. aircraft industry has grown by leaps and bounds since 1950. That year it was in 15th place on a list showing the number of persons working in different industries. Today it ranks second. In 1950 it turned out 250 planes a month. Today it averages 1,000 planes a month.

The U. S. Air Force also has chalked up a big climb since 1950. Its air transport service made a record 10,000 flights across the Atlantic between the Westover Air Base (in Massachusetts) and Germany.

And the world's airlines set a new record last year. They carried 45,000,000 passengers more than one billion miles.

★ Means word is defined on page 11.

Science News

Capital Press, Ottawa

PEAT IN CANADA: In the province of New Brunswick, cutting peat is a new industry. Peat is 90 per cent water, 10 per cent dead vegetable matter. It is used for packing fruit and flowers, in fertilizer, for stable bedding. In many parts of the world, dried peat is used for fuel. Peat is cut from bogs, allowed to dry, shredded and baled. U. S. buys most of peat Canada produces.

Atomic Tests in March

New U. S. atomic weapons will be tested next month at the Las Vegas testing grounds in Nevada. About 18,000 U. S. troops will take part in the tests. One of the weapons which may be tried out is the new atomic cannon. Military experts say it can fire an atomic shell 20 miles with pinpoint accuracy in any kind of weather.

Attack on Lampreys

Canada and the U. S. will team up to rid the Great Lakes of the sea lamprey, an eel-like killer of fish. The Great Lakes are a chief source of fresh water fish in North America.

The sea lamprey, about a foot long, resembles a piece of black garden hose. It has sharp teeth and can fasten its mouth to a fish.

Sea lampreys reached Lakes Ontario and Erie from the St. Lawrence River. They thrived, spread fast, and wiped out the lake trout fishing industry on Lakes Huron and Michigan.

Recently the lampreys invaded Lake Superior. But U. S. fish experts now have a way to destroy the invaders. They shoot strong waves of electricity into streams near the Great Lakes. The lampreys are electrocuted★ as they move up the streams to their breeding grounds.

Canada and the U. S. plan to send out waves of "electric curtains" in streams on both sides of the border when lampreys pass by. The plan may save Great Lakes fishing.

Dizzy Mice Aid Science

Mice have become slightly dizzy riding merry-go-rounds in Washington, D. C. The merry-go-rounds are small phonograph turn-tables.

As each mouse rides around, Government scientists spray it with puffs of chemicals. The scientists are testing new chemical combinations. They are trying to develop an insect killer stronger than DDT. Many insects have become immune★ to DDT.

After its ride, each sprayed mouse is put in a screened cage with flies, mosquitoes, or other insects. Soon one of them bites the mouse. If the insect dies within 24 hours, the scientists study the chemical spray they used. So far the scientists have developed several dozen combinations which hold promise. They hope to find still more.

DDT has killed millions of disease-spreading insects in the last 10 years, U. S. scientists report. The sprays have probably prevented about 5,000,000 deaths by malaria and typhus fever. They have saved 100,000,000 persons the world over from other serious illnesses.

The Rhone

River of Riches

IF RIVERS could talk, what stories you would hear! Explorers followed them into the wilderness. Early settlers traveled them on the way to new homes. Invaders march beside them through the river valleys. Millions of people crowd their banks to till the fertile soil. Cities and industries have sprung up beside them. Along the rivers, boats carry goods to cities far inland. At the river mouths, thriving ports have grown up.

In the stories of a country's rivers, you can read the history of the country itself. Rivers could tell you more than mountains or plains, than highways or airways.

One of the world's great rivers is the Rhône, which flows across the southern half of France. For 2,500 years it has been the main route into France from the south.

Five hundred years before Christ was born, colonists from Greece settled near the mouth of the Rhône, on the Mediterranean. That settlement is today the port of Marseilles.

Next came Roman armies. Their soldiers marched up the Rhône valley into France. In cities like Nîmes and Arles and Avignon you can still see ruins of early Greek and Roman buildings.

MOORS WERE NEXT

Later the Moors swept up from North Africa along the same path. And today you can still see traces of Moorish architecture in buildings of Rhône valley towns.

During the Middle Ages★ the valley people determined to end foreign invasions. They built strong castles and mighty fortresses to halt invaders. But just about that time, the invasions stopped anyway.

In recent years friendly troops invaded the Rhône valley. They were the Allies of World War II. They arrived to drive the Germans out of France.

Let's follow the Rhône valley to see what sort of country lies along it. Unlike the invaders of old, we shall start where the river rises, in the mountains of Switzerland. There 80 small foaming torrents dance across the rocks until they come together to form the river.

As it flows into France, the Rhône runs into the Jura Mountains. There it races among narrow gorges★. Precipices★ tower up on either side. Once past the Juras, the Rhône becomes more peaceful. Its gay waters sweep calmly down to the city of Lyons. This stretch is called the "Heroic Rhône." Many years ago, the men who handled boats on it were among the most famous in all France.

Lyons is an industrial city. Machines are made there, and metal cables, pins and needles, clocks and scales. But it is most famous for its silk.

Lyons' people borrowed the invention of silk from the Chinese. More than three thousand years ago, the Chinese learned how to get silk from silkworms, spin thread, and make cloth from it. Not until the late 1400s did a European learn how to copy the Chinese process. Then the silk industry started in Lyons.

But in 1860 a mysterious blight descended on the city's silk farms. Desperate, the silk growers called in the famous French scientist, Louis Pasteur, to help them. In time, Pasteur discovered what was causing the blight and put an end to it. But while he was in Lyons, an interesting accident took place.

Pasteur had brought with him an assistant, Chardonnet. Chardonnet was a photography fan. One day he was coating some photographic plates with a glue-like substance

Map designed by Junior Scholastic's cartographer, Gerard L. Alexander

The map of France is what is called a "physiographic diagram." This means that it shows the physical features of the country—rivers, mountains, plains. You can see them at a glance. Map looks like a landscape sketched from above.

★ Means word is defined on page 11.

called collodion. He spilled the bottle. Chardonnet left the sticky mess, but came back later when it was partly dry and tried to clean it up. In doing this, he noticed the collodion pulled into long stringy pieces which resembled raw silk.

That started Chardonnet on a long series of experiments. At last he developed an articial silk fiber. From this he produced fabrics. All the artificial fabrics we know now, such as rayon and nylon, stem from those early discoveries of Chardonnet.

TOWARD THE SEA

Beyond Lyons, the Rhône starts its long descent to the sea. Here the current is rapid. Suspension bridges and arched bridges of stone span the river. Fields of grapes stretch out on either side. In this area, the summer is long, hot and dry. Winters are cool but seldom cold. The climate is good for growing grapes. They need plenty of sunshine, but can go without rain for months at a time. Some grapes are sold fresh. Most of them are used to make wine.

Wine grapes are placed in huge tubs, or vats, where the juice is pressed out of them. The juice is poured into other vats and left to settle. The wine makers leave the juice to age.

France is famous for its wines, which are sold all over the world.

South of the vineyard region, the climate gets warmer. We are approaching the Mediterranean. Peaches, figs, and melons replace the grapes. As it runs on toward the sea, the Rhône flows into a small mountain range, called the Alpille. Here the ground by the river is too high to be irrigated by the Rhône's waters. On the hills, almond, olive, and apricot trees grow. They need less water than peaches, figs, and melons.

LES BAUX

The most famous village in the Alpille is Les Baux. Like many others, this village was once a huge fortress, built to keep out invaders. Now much of it has fallen into ruins. But its church remains famous. On Christmas Eve, worshipers from many miles around come to it to hear midnight mass. As evening falls, the moving lights of lanterns along the country roads and paths show where the worshipers are climbing up to the old church.

Les Baux is also famous as the place where bauxite was first found. Bauxite takes its name from Les Baux. It is used to make aluminum.

Black Star

On festival days, the cowboys of Camargue dress up in their best outfits.

At last the Rhône reaches the Mediterranean. This sea is a soft, misty blue. Sea and sky fade gently together.

Near the sea, the Rhône divides into two. Between these branches lies the Camargue. This is an island, and one of the strangest pieces of land in the world. The Camargue is a vast rolling plain, covered with salty grass and marshes. It is made up of soil, grass, and weeds, which the Rhône picks up on its journey south. Year by year, as the river keeps heaping more soil on it, the Camargue grows bigger.

Only a few people live on the Camargue. Their homes are ranch houses, and isolated villages hidden behind a sea of grass. They are fine horsemen, like the cowboys of Texas. At rodeos they break wild horses taken from the herds which roam the grassy plains.

The people also hold bull fights of a special kind. Before the fight begins, a colored rosette* is placed on the bull's head. The bull fighter has to snatch the rosette away without hurting the bull and without getting hurt himself.

From Lyons to the Mediterranean, the land of the Rhône valley is some of the richest in France. But the Rhône is valuable in another way, too. Its racing current is France's main source of hydro-electric power. The French are building two huge hydro-electric projects on the river. Experts figure that the Rhône could produce nearly half as much electric power as all France used in 1949.

BUILDING STRENGTH

The French need more electricity to power their factories. During World War II, France was conquered and occupied by German armies. Many of her factories and mines were smashed. Since the end of World War II, the French have been working hard to rebuild their industries. They have succeeded so well that last year they produced about a third more than they did before World War II began.

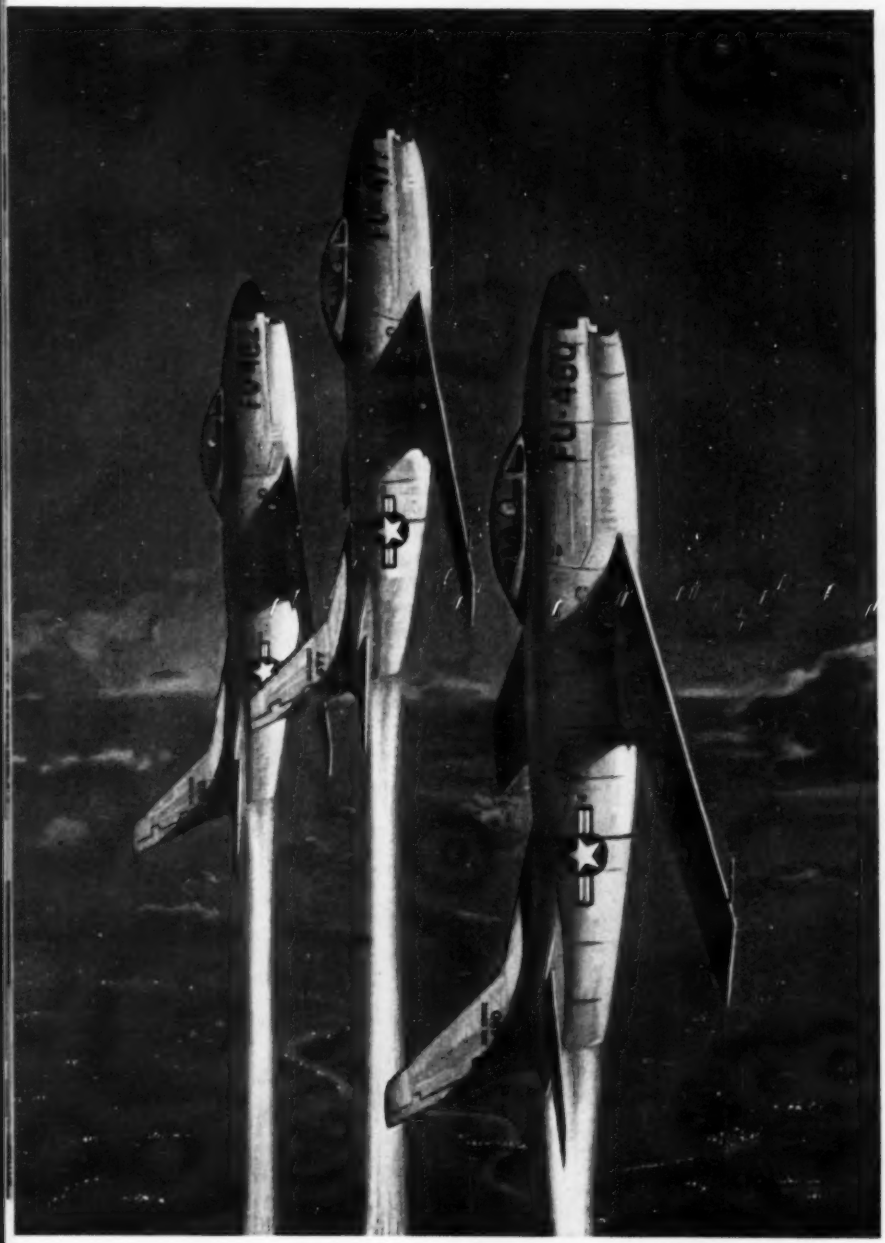
But still the French need more goods. They have turned many of their factories over to making weapons. France is a strong pillar of the free world's defense against communism. The French must be strong to help resist any Russian attack on Western Europe. They are also fighting an expensive war against Communists in Indo-China.

To keep growing stronger, France must make the best possible use of its resources at home. The River Rhône plays an important role in that growth.

General Electric

highlights of 1952

A Report to Young America on Electrical and Allied Developments



Probing Pygmy X-Ray . . . . . page 5

Diamond Jubilee . . . . . page 8

All-purpose Fan . . . . . page 11

Saucer for Atomic Plant . . . . page 15

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Cargo-carrying helicopter, Howard Hughes' giant XH-17, is powered by two modified G-E engines.

First gas turbine-electric powered locomotive in the U.S. completed successful tests on the Union Pacific Railroad. This 4500-hp locomotive can tow 85 loaded freight cars at 65 mph.

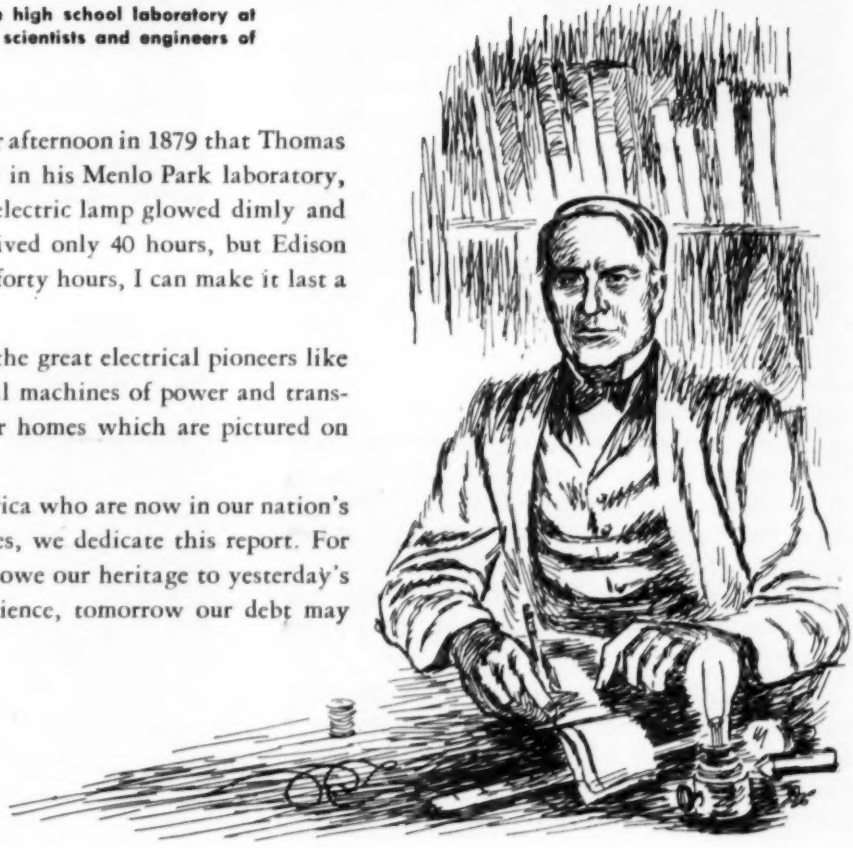
Superliner S.S. *United States*, this country's largest and fastest passenger ship, attains speed in excess of 30 knots. Her G-E generator sets could supply power requirements of city of 15,000 people. She's five blocks long, carries 3000 passengers and crew.

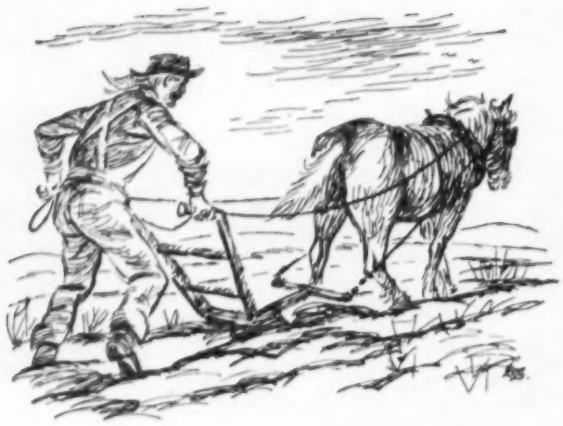
Young people such as these in the high school laboratory at Cambridge, New York, will be the scientists and engineers of tomorrow.

IT WAS on a chilly October afternoon in 1879 that Thomas Edison, seated by a table in his Menlo Park laboratory, watched intently as his electric lamp glowed dimly and burned out. This lamp had lived only 40 hours, but Edison was jubilant. "If it can burn forty hours, I can make it last a hundred!"

In the spirit and works of the great electrical pioneers like Edison were born the magical machines of power and transportation and comfort in our homes which are pictured on these pages.

To you, the Youth of America who are now in our nation's school rooms and laboratories, we dedicate this report. For we realize that, as today we owe our heritage to yesterday's and today's great men of science, tomorrow our debt may well be to you.





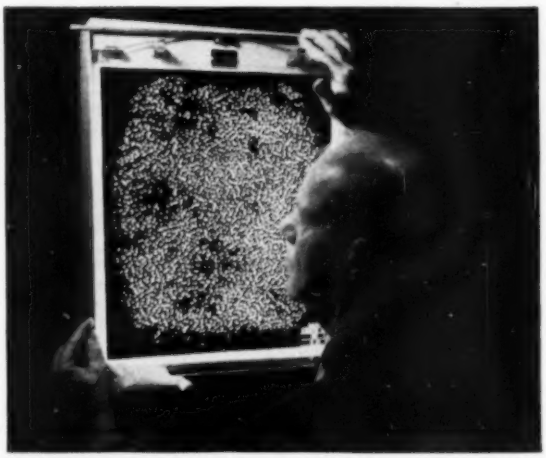
This 32-foot-long generator rotor weighs 100,000 pounds, will be driven by a turbine operating at an initial temperature of 1100°F, highest steam temperature ever used.

Muscle Power for America

THE measure of our country's greatness has been, and will remain, its ability to produce more and better goods at less cost. And America's ability to produce depends directly upon its muscle power—the big machines of farm, factory, and defense.

This past year, scientists and engineers at General Electric have answered the ever-increasing demands of progress in muscle power with a number of significant contributions. They have, among other things, increased the power of great turbines and of small motors; they have improved x-ray machines, enabling them to probe deeper yet into massive metal castings, or to inspect hand grenades for flaws in construction, a grim matter of life or death to our fighting men; they have increased the power of our country's jet planes, and have given them new and uncannily accurate gunsights; they have worked further to bring the softness and comfort of fluorescent lights to our city streets; and they have labored with great dedication, on one hand, in the development of atomic power plants for submarines and airplanes which may one day defend America, and, on the other hand, toward the realization of peaceful applications of atomic energy in producing power for farm, home, and industry.

The pictures on these next few pages illustrate but a few of the year's developments. They can serve only as an indication of our nation's progress, of its people's determination to make their machines—their muscle power—better, more productive.

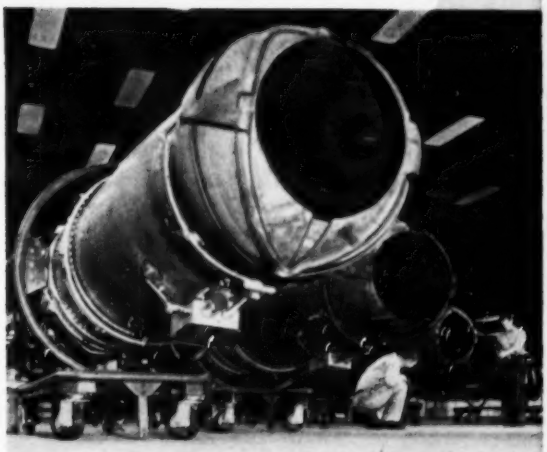


Inspection of grain with special G-E x-ray machine enables milling industry people to by-pass complex chemical stain and flotation methods once necessary.

About 25,000 vehicles use the New Jersey Turnpike bridges nightly. Lighted by 133 G-E streetlights, which turn night into day, they make driving safer, easier.

K stands for Killer. This new Navy submarine, one of more than 100 submarines powered by General Electric, is equipped with the latest gear for tracking down and destroying enemy undersea craft.

The Probing Pygmy is what they call this new, compact 250,000-volt industrial x-ray unit. It's 56 per cent smaller than conventional units of equal voltage, can be brought to the product instead of vice versa.

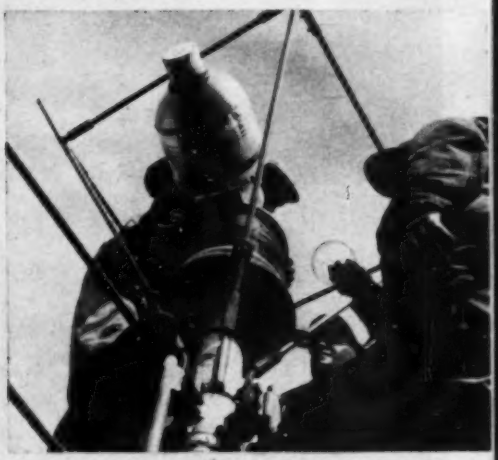


In November, an Air Force plane, using this G-E jet engine and its cannon-like afterburner for extra thrust, set a new world's speed record of 699.9 mph.

Plugged into an electric outlet, this mechanical hippo moves coal from source and, with raised or lowered conveyor-belt snout, quickly dumps its load into waiting cars.

Ten years of development work produced a fractional-horsepower motor that weighs only half as much, per horsepower, as its predecessors, but pound for pound does twice the work. This means that, in these times of shortage, a greater number of motors can be produced from a given allotment of materials.

This part of a generator is stationary, but its rotor will spin at 3600 rpm. Here, welders are shown joining the ribs and sides of huge stator's frame.



Because rainstorms broke ordinary lamps in the aircraft beacon atop New York's Empire State Building G.E. developed a new hard-glass lamp to do the job.

XFJ-2 North American *Fury*, powered by a G-E turbojet engine, is an advanced version of the Navy's first operational jet. It has a service ceiling above 45,000 feet, and a range of about 1000 miles.

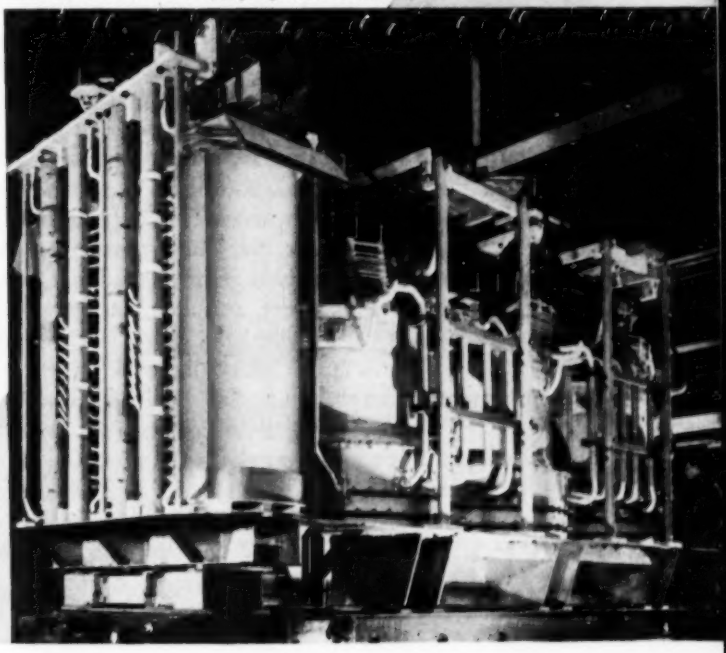
Today's industrial pace demands fast handling of materials. G.E. this year developed compact two-way radio-telephone systems for industrial vehicles.

This "Electronic Finger," known technically as an ion chamber, monitors radiation from airplane as it flies over areas where atom bombs are expioded.

Rays from this 100,-000-volt x-ray unit pass through hand grenade fuses. Those fuses not properly filled with slow-burning powder are automatically dropped down a chute.

One of the stingers of a G-E gun control system which takes a gunner's basic aim, adjusts for such things as windage and airspeed, then fires on the enemy.

Largest autotransformer built by General Electric is capable of handling enough power for 20 large bomber plants . . . but this one will help supply power for an atomic energy project in Kentucky.



Although they give more light, this airport's new G-E fluorescent floodlights cost less than old-style lamps to operate. They're also easier on the eyes.

SEVENTY-FIVE years ago, in 1878, the Edison Electric Light Company was formed for the express purpose of developing a new source of light—the incandescent lamp. The event raised hardly a ripple in newspapers of the day. Such was the humble beginning of General Electric's parent company.

A year later Thomas Edison turned a glowing loop of carbonized thread from his wife's sewing basket into a miracle of light. As this first lamp burned through its fleeting hours of life on the laboratory table, Edison envisioned "great cities lighted from central stations," a vast system of machines and wires which would bring light to city streets, stores, and office buildings, and into the nation's homes.

His was no wild dream, for out of the demand for "Edison lights" grew a need for the dynamos and cables and conduits without which the system could not work.

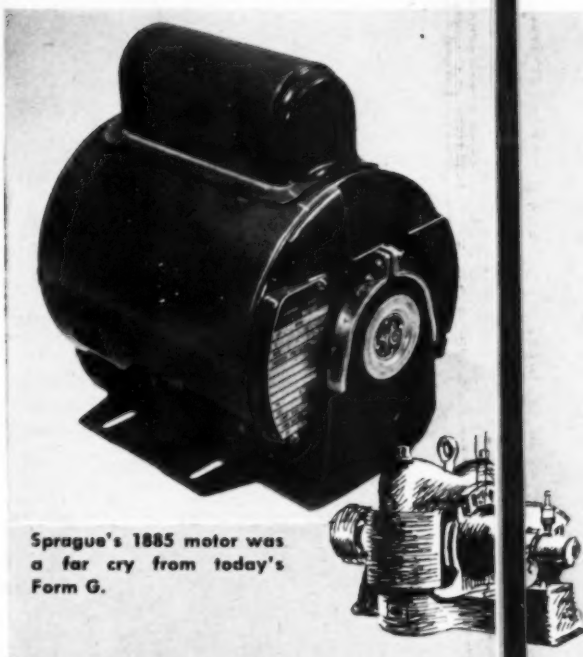
The new electrical industry grew like a wondrous mushroom. Company after company sprang into being, each contributing a product, or a line of products, toward the fulfillment of Edison's dream.

An increasing call for electric equipment and the need for consolidation of effort brought about the fusion of the Edison and Thomson-Houston companies in 1892. The new corporation was called the General Electric Company.

The many electric servants which have been given to the world by the industry in the last three-quarters of a century are now a matter of record; too often they are taken for granted. We seldom stop to marvel, except perhaps at such things as television or radar. But our greatest single servant still remains the power which surges from mammoth machines in central stations, over wires, and into the workshops and homes of the world.

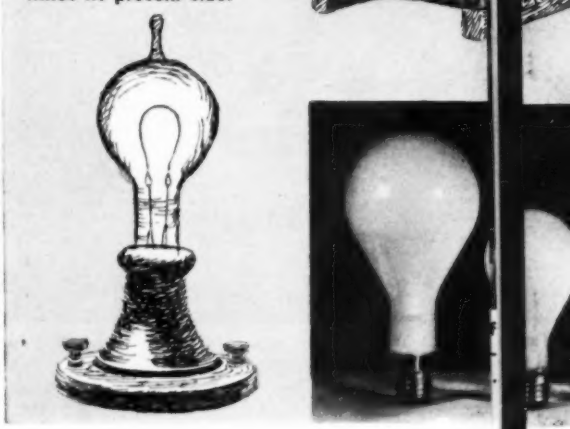
Seventy-five years is but a tick of the clock when compared with the endless eons since man first used a flaming brand to light his cave. But in that time, he has harnessed the power of the sun for light and power through ingenious use of coal and oil and water; he has conquered the air and the sea; and he has unleashed the mighty energy of the invisible atom.

This great bright world was not the dream of Edison, alone. There were many others. But it was he who, with his rude lamp, gave us a starting point in the realization of that dream.



Sprague's 1885 motor was a far cry from today's Form G.

If as inefficient as its ancestor, this new transformer would be many times its present size.

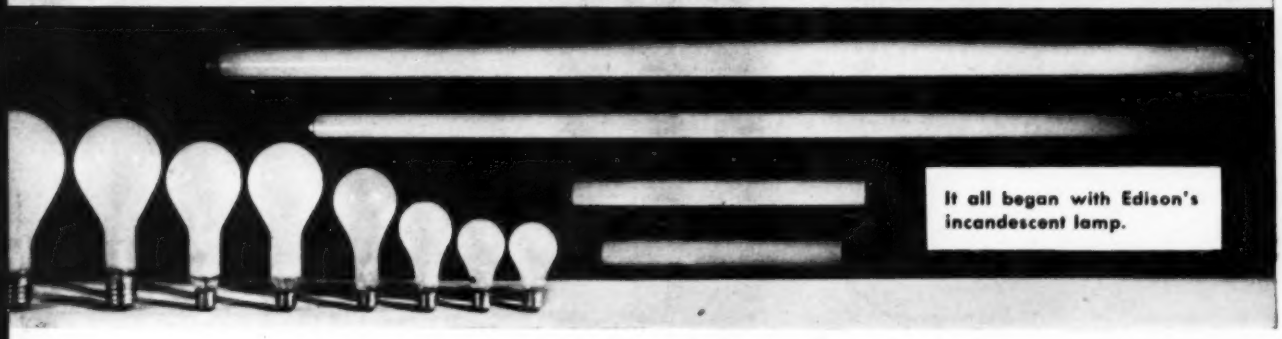


Home refrigeration progress spans but three decades.

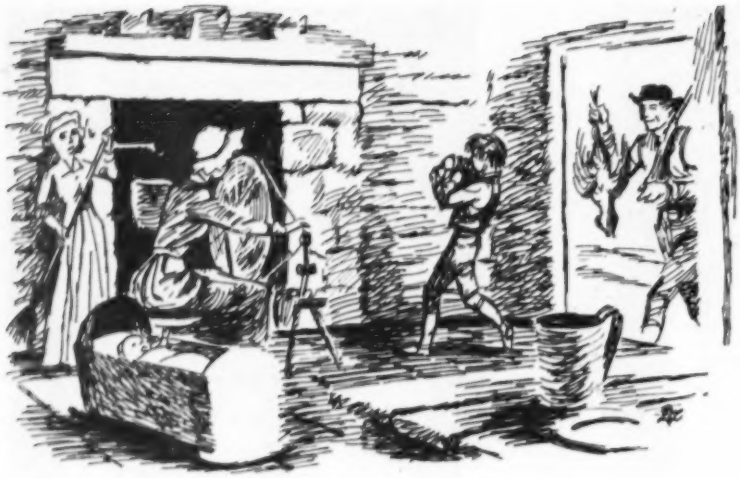
Safe, clean electric cooking has long appealed to housewives.

Do you remember when you were the toaster's memory? Today it watches itself, gives you perfect toast.

The first fans were all right . . . if you didn't mind living with a buzz saw.



It all began with Edison's incandescent lamp.



New Products . . . Your New Servants

TWO hundred years ago the American home, however quaint and charming it may look to us today, was the scene of endless hours of gruelling toil. Day-to-day living represented a very real struggle for what amounted to only a simple existence. Neither wife nor able children were exempted from putting hand to churn or shoulder to wheel.

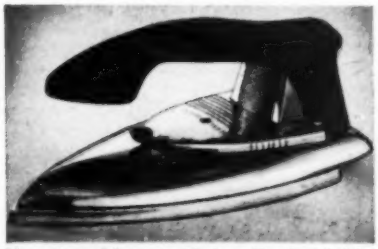
Slowly upon the American scene, and not so very many years ago at that, there emerged one by one a family of electric servants. Such revolutionary devices as the electric lamp, the iron, the washing machine, the vacuum cleaner, the range, and the refrigerator gradually took their places in the home, doing jobs better and faster, giving time for other things.

The earliest electric products gave way to their successors because men of science and industry worked constantly to find new and better ways of doing things. By adding a new gear here or an automatic mechanism there, they kept progress alive and brought to homes and communities still more of the luxury of useful and leisure time.

This past year, General Electric people made notable gains in their work to free men and women from drudgery, to make life richer, more enjoyable, and more complete for all of us. The pictures on these next few pages illustrate only a few of them.

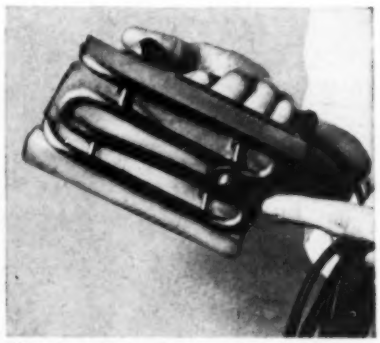
General Electric Highlights of '52

G-E Textolite Monotop, with front edge and backsplash molded into one piece, has no seams in which food can lodge.



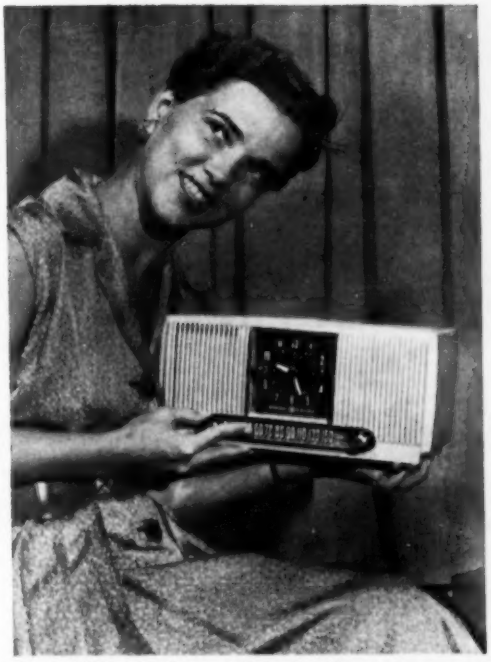
New travel iron, with handle that folds down, weighs only 1½ pounds but has a special "Dial-the-fabric" control.

Streamlined and having a shatterproof crystal, this clock is styled for today's modern kitchen.



Electric paint remover is slid along painted surface. Heat from the Calrod unit softens and blisters the paint.

"All-Purpose" fan won three national awards in '52. One was for home safety and two were for advanced design.

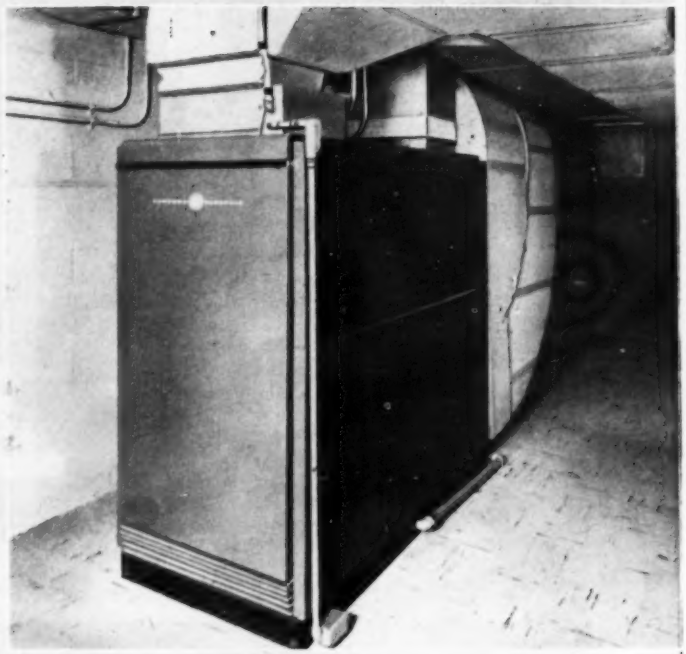


General Electric pioneered clock-radios took some of the pain out of getting up in the morning. This one has phonograph connection.

TV Ultra Vision, G-E innovation announced last summer, offers rock-steady picture, sensitivity greater than any previous G-E set.

This lightweight portable mixer, used with one or two beaters and with high or low speed, can mix even stiff cookie dough. It packs away easily.

The electric heat pump is here! To cool, it works like your electric refrigerator. To heat, it automatically reverses itself, extracts heat from cold outside air, and uses it to heat your entire house . . . all without burning a drop or a piece of fuel.



Point the Mascot exposure meter at the subject and read off the correct exposure for black-and-white or color film. It's easy on the amateur's pocketbook.

G-E automatic defrost system counts door openings, decides when to turn on 330-watt sealed heating unit.

Upright, 7-cubic-foot food freezer has capacity of 490 pounds, can quick-freeze up to 75 pounds in 24 hours, stands 71 inches high, is 32¾ inches wide, 31¼ deep.

Swivel-top vacuum cleaner with eight-foot hose allows Mrs. Housewife to clean average-size room without moving unit.

Designed for bowl-down position, new 100-GA lamp directs two-thirds of light upward and mellows the one-third directed downward. It's for bare-bulb fixtures.

Automatic deep fat fryer is featured on five 1953 G-E ranges . . . has fast pre-heating, minimum temperature drop with introduction of cold food.

Winner of a 1952 national safety award is this new General Electric automatic blanket control. Without the sleeper's prompting, it adjusts itself to changes in room's temperature.

Pioneering for Tomorrow

EDISON created an incandescent lamp that burned for forty hours. We might well be using that lamp in our homes today, had it not been for the ceaseless, tireless efforts of researchers to improve it. In the laboratories at General Electric, scientists asked themselves what could be done to make Edison's lamp a better one, then set about finding the answers. Their task was not an easy one. But through careful, calculated investigation, they developed the tungsten-filamented, gas-filled, inside-coated lamps which are now so much a part of our daily living. It was out of this ceaseless research at General Electric, too, that came the automotive sealed beam lamps and fluorescent lamps.

Regardless of the product field one picks, the story is always the same: Research has been the pulsebeat of its progress. Without it, the rude crystal set would never have become radio or radar or television or microwave; the Wright brothers' plane would never have evolved into the supersonic jet; and man would never have split the atom, whose presence has been known since the days of Democritus and Aristotle, over two thousand years ago.

It seems perfectly reasonable to assume that, without research, we would still be living in a horse and buggy age.

The past year, researchers at General Electric have been seeking new knowledge in such areas as atomic energy, treatment of disease with radiation, cloud modification, ultrasonics, rockets, and guided missiles.

Solution of problems in these areas may not bring us significant change in any facet of our lives today or tomorrow. But new knowledge, new facts, are like gold; they are always good. When that certain time arrives that they can be applied, they will, in turn, breathe new life into progress.

About the size of a match head, the tiny germanium transistor, left, dwarfs its smallest relative, a subminiature electronic tube. Germanium tubes may one day make wrist radios, such as Dick Tracy wears, a reality.

This instrument, called a microtome, uses air to cut ultra-thin slices of almost anything, from asbestos to zinc, for microscope inspection. Tiny blade, moving at 818 mph, is preceded by pocket of compressed air which does cutting.

In the near future, this huge concrete saucer will hold a 225-foot steel sphere, home for a prototype atomic submarine power plant being built for Navy.

This year, a full report of G.E.'s weather modification studies was published for the first time. Picture shows smoke generator with which scientists . . .

ejected silver iodide into the air in New Mexico. At 10:06 a.m., a few hours after seeding had begun, cloud had developed one-square-mile area of rain. . .

and at 10:32 a.m., the cloud had grown like this. Operation is credited with bringing 320 billion gallons of rain to over half of the state of New Mexico.

Technicians at General Electric's Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory take radioactive waste products away in shielded metal casks for burial or other disposal.

General Electric scientists work above a nine-foot-deep tank of water, in which is stored the equivalent, in radioactive cobalt, of twice the world's present supply of radium. Cobalt is used in nuclear experiments.

You can put your confidence in—

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Additional copies of HIGHLIGHTS and a listing of other school materials may be obtained by writing Public Relations, Dept. 2-119, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

WORLD FRIENDSHIP SERIES

Town of the Poisoned Bread

Photos by Lauber

Janine and her twin brother are 13.

By JANINE DE VOL

As told to Patricia Lauber

PERHAPS even in America you have heard of Pont-Saint-Esprit. In August, 1951, it became famous all over France because of a terrifying mystery.

The mystery started in mid-August, when a number of people became ill with what seemed to be food poisoning. At first everyone thought the illness would soon pass. Then suddenly, during one night, 300 persons in Pont-St.-Esprit became terribly sick. The three doctors knew the illness must be something serious.

They questioned patient after patient. Finally, one doctor, putting together all his evidence, decided there must have been something wrong with the bread.

Every sick family bought its bread at the same bakery. In addition, the sickest people were the ones who always ate a lot of bread.

The doctors telephoned to a scientist in a near-by city. They described the patients' symptoms to him and told him they thought the poison was in the bread. They asked what he thought it was.

The scientist said he thought the poison was ergot. Ergot is a fungus* which attacks grains. It is likely to be brought on by a long rainy spell, such as we had that summer. But there had been no ergot attacks in France since the 1100s. So nobody knew what to do.

The doctors closed the town's six bakeries and went on doing their best for the sick. The people seemed to be getting better.

Then began the really terrible part. Patients went mad. All of them were convinced they were on fire. They imagined all sorts of monsters were pursuing them. Some people tried to throw themselves out of windows to escape. Others wanted to hurl themselves into the Rhône to put out the fire inside them.

One man arrived at the police station shouting, "Protect me! There are seven armed men pursuing me!" As the police could see, there was no one chasing him at all.

Another man leaped out the hospital window, crying, "I am going to show you how an airplane flies."

Fortunately, after a few more days, the patients began to recover. But five persons had died.

The police got to work. They wanted to find out where the ergot had come from. This was hard. We live in a farm area where much grain is grown. After questioning many people, they traced it to a town 280 miles from Pont-St.-Esprit.

DISHONEST AND GREEDY

There some dishonest peasants had noticed there was something wrong with their rye crop, but sold it anyway to a baker. The baker sold it to a dishonest miller. He, like the baker, knew there was something wrong with it. So after he ground it up, he carefully shipped it away from his own town.

Some of the bad flour arrived in Pont-St.-Esprit at one of the bakeries. There the baker thought the flour was not too good. But he made bread from it and even gave some to his own family.

So because of a few dishonest and greedy men, five persons were killed and 300 made very ill. Many who were ill are still suffering.

Fortunately, our family does not live in Pont-St.-Esprit. We live a few miles away in a small town called St. Just. But my twin brother and I go to school in Pont-St.-Esprit. Several of our school friends were sick.

My brother's name is Jean [John] and we are 13. Lots of people don't realize we are twins because we don't look alike. We are in the sixth class of the Pont-St.-Esprit Mixed School; both boys and girls go to it, as the name shows. I think that would be about sixth or seventh grade in your country. Here in France we start in the twelfth grade and finish in the first.

Jean and I study history, animals, English, French, mathematics, geography, singing, and music. We have gymnastics twice a week. We do not have any sports.

School starts at nine in the morning, and each class lasts for about an hour. There is a 15-minute recess in the middle of the morning when we play games. At noon we go to the school canteen for lunch. We pay 50 francs [about 15 cents] for soup, a plate of vegetables, bread, and jam or cheese for dessert. Twice a week we have meat. We drink wine, to which we add water.

After lunch we study until 2. Afternoon classes end at 5, but we stay until 6 to study. Once we take the bus, we are home in 15 minutes.

Ours is a small family. There is my mother, Jean, me, and our older sister, Francine, who is 22. Our father was wounded in World War II while he was in the army. He died after the war. Our mother and sister do sewing to earn a living.

School is built about a courtyard. The sink for washing up is outside.

* Means word is defined on page 11.

Our house is stucco, painted blue, with shutters for all the windows. On the ground floor we have two bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen, and a pantry where we keep the food. We have a stove, but we do not have a refrigerator like the ones I see in pictures of your homes. We keep some food in a screened-in box, to guard against flies. Usually we shop for food just before a meal. On the next floor of the house, which we call the first floor, there is an attic.

At 8 we have our evening meal of soup, meat, vegetables, salad, bread, fruit. French families eat lots of bread, which comes unwrapped in long, golden-crusted loaves at the bakeries. Jean and I do our homework and are usually in bed by 10. The next morning we get up between 6:30 and 7. We have coffee with hot milk in it and bread and butter for breakfast.

AMUSING OURSELVES

On Thursday and Saturday afternoons, when we don't have school, we help at home with the cleaning and cooking. Movies are shown in our town only on Thursday, and we seldom go to see them. To amuse myself I like best to borrow my sister's bicycle and ride into the country. In France people of all ages ride bicycles to get around. Jean likes to go fishing. And we are both learning to swim in the river.

Then there are summer festivals. Just before school closed on July 1 last year, there was a firemen's festival in Pont-St.-Esprit. In the morning there was a big parade with a brass band, then a dinner at the Hotel d'Europe. In the afternoon there was a bicycle race which took the riders all over the countryside. At night there was a dance on a square by the Rhône, and colored electric lights had been strung around the floor. At midnight fireworks were set off.

A few days later, it was July 14, our biggest national holiday in France. It celebrates the founding of the republic, and we have parades and fireworks.

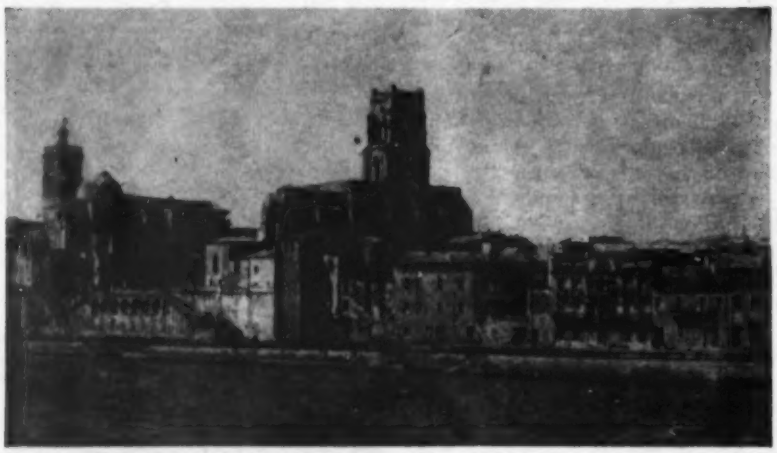
CHRISTMAS VACATION

School starts again October 1. We have two weeks of vacation for Christmas. Father Noël comes to see the children Christmas Eve and they leave out their shoes for him to fill. When we were younger, we used to have a Christmas tree. Now we have a turkey dinner and there are presents for everyone in the family. Last year I got a mandolin.

Then we have another long vacation of two weeks at Easter.

Even in winter it never gets very cold here, for we are fairly far south. In summer it is hot, but there is usually a breeze. In summer people like to sit out in the shaded sidewalk cafés sipping cool drinks and chatting. That is the season, too, when the shopkeepers hang long strings of beads from the top of their doorways. These keep out the sun and some of the flies, while letting the breeze in.

Jean and I could not write to many boys and girls, and we could not write in English. But we would like to hear from you anyway. Our address is: Anciennce Route de St. Martin, St. Just d'Ardèche, Ardèche, France.



This is how Pont-St.-Esprit looks from a distance. Photo was taken from bridge which spans the Rhone. Town was first settled by invading Romans.

Right This Way

A girl from the Randolph School, Lincoln, Nebr., writes:

If a boy asks a girl to go to the movies with him, and she'd like to go out with him but has already seen the picture, what should say say?

If you wouldn't enjoy sitting through it again, tell the boy frankly that you'd like very much to go, but you've already seen the picture. Then, let's hope he either suggests something else, or asks if you'd like to go to the movies another time. He probably will, but of course you can't be sure.

However, if you think that being with the boy "for sure" is more important, or if you really wouldn't mind seeing the picture again, go ahead and accept his invitation. It's up to you to decide what matters most.

A boy from the Lincoln School, Port Townsend, Wash., asks:

When a boy is walking down the street with two girls, should be still walk on the outside?

The boy may walk nearest the curb, if he wants to. But it would be more sensible for him to walk between the two girls. If he walked on the "outside," he could only talk easily with the girl next to him, and the girl on the "inside" might feel left out of the conversation. It would be pleasanter for all three if the boy walked in the middle.

When a boy is walking with just one girl, though, he should always walk on the side nearer the curb.

NEW MOVIES

✓✓✓✓Tops, don't miss. ✓✓✓Good. ✓✓Fair. ✓Save your money.

✓✓MILLION DOLLAR MERMAID (M-G-M). Annette Kellermann is known today (if at all) for having invented the woman's one-piece bathing suit. She introduced it, this film reminds us, in order to set long-distance swimming championship marks. But fame whisked her to stardom on stage and screen (the time is around 1915).

In composing this musical biography, M-G-M takes it from there, tacking on a standard story about a misunderstanding between the girl and her manager, Victor Mature. In the meantime, though, we are treated to a number of water ballets that feature Esther Williams and dozens of fancy swimmers and divers. Walter Pidgeon and David Brian are also on hand.

WORDS TO THE WISE

WHAT'S IN A WORD?

Have you ever stopped to think that the names of many meats are different from the names of the animals they come from? We eat *beef*—not "cow"; *pork*—not "pig."

The story behind this begins in the year 1066, when the Normans (French) invaded England. The Normans were rich and powerful. They took over the best English farmlands, built themselves fine homes, and lived in luxury while the English people got poorer and poorer.

The finest English mutton and beef were served at the Normans' tables. Englishmen had to raise and supply the livestock for the Normans' feasts. But they seldom got to eat any of the meat from the animals they raised.

The English still raised and cared for the livestock; so most of the animals continued to be called by their Anglo-Saxon (English) names. But it was the Normans who ate the meat; so the meat itself came to be called by Norman (French) names.

That is why our words *cow, calf, pig, deer,* and *sheep* are based on the old Anglo-Saxon words for these animals (*cu, cealf, pigge, deor, scep*). And that is why the meats from these same animals have names with old French origins: *beef, veal, pork, venison,* and *mutton* (*boef, veel, porc, veneison, moton*).

Here's How

Below are the names of five animals that have "hidden personalities." Each animal-name contains another English word when you switch the letters around.

Example: The word *lamb* has four letters. If we juggle these four letters around a bit, we get another good English word: *balm* (an oil ointment that is rubbed on the skin).

See if you can juggle the letters in each of the following animal-names so as to get another word. Remember, you must use *all* the letters in the original word when you make your new word.

1. deer _____
2. dog _____
3. wolf _____
4. rat _____
5. horse _____

Answers: 1-reed; 2-god; 3-flow; 4-tar; 5-shore.

STARRED ★ WORDS

Words starred★ in this issue are defined here.

electrocute. (ee - LEHK - troh - kute). Verb. To kill by a strong electric shock.

fungus (FUHNG - guhss). (plural: *fungi*. Pronounce FUHN-jigh. "Jigh" rhymes with *sigh*.) A very small plant growth, often too small to be seen with the naked eye.

gorge. (GOHRJ). Noun. A narrow passage or deep crack in the earth. A ravine.

immune (ih-MUNE). Adjective. Safe from a disease; protected against possible illness. Your vaccination makes you *immune* to smallpox.

Middle Ages. A period in history. The Middle Ages began about 400 A.D., after the fall of the Roman Empire, and lasted until about 1400.

oddity (AWD-ih-tih). Noun. An unusual or surprising thing.

precipice (PREHSS-ih-pihss). Noun. A cliff, or any steep place that juts out over a great drop.

rosette (roh-ZEHT). Noun. An artificial rose, made out of gathered material such as cloth or paper.

smelter (SMEHL-ter). Noun. A place where ore is separated from metal.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE

Camargue (KAH-MAHRG).
collodion (cuh-LOH-dih-uhn).
Galapagos (gah-LAH-pah-gohss).
Les Baux (LAY BOH).
Lyons (LEE-OHN).
Marseilles (MAHR-SAY).

Junior Writers

Turtles

One day a turtle crawled upon the shore
To lay her eggs—one hundred or more.
There all together in a nest of sand
She came and left her eggs upon the land.

She left them to be hatched out by the sun;
She hoped sincerely harm would come to none.
And now that two or three months have passed,
Mother Turtle has a family—at last.

Most all turtles eat tadpoles and fish,
And frogs and hoppy toads are quite a dish.
But the snapper himself has a clever idea
Of how to get a meal—it's really quite queer.

The way he does it is twirl his tongue
And draw the fish in one by one
To what they think is just a worm;
Then he snaps his jaws down—quick but firm.

The snapping turtle's box-like shell
Keeps it protected very well,
But just the same it likes to fight
And if picked up, would surely bite.

Lucile Coltrane, Grade 6
Brooks School, Greensboro, N. C.
Teacher, Mrs. Lena B. Ladu

Friends

True friends are like diamonds,
Precious and rare.
False friends are like autumn leaves,
Found everywhere.

Eddie Griesser, Grade 7
Lansdowne (Pa.) H. S.
Teacher, Elizabeth Nolfo

The Night of Decision

The towns and the colonies were tense and foreboding,
The night was silent, the night was black.
The air was full of the flame that was starting.
In the minds of brave patriots flared scenes of attack.

The colonists waited, anxious and brave,
The moment was nearing, the time of suspense—
In the hearts of the people an ember was reddening,
Glowing and kindling liberty's flame so intense.

Betsy Longo, Grade 7
Metairie Park Country Day School
New Orleans 1
Teacher, Lucy Taylor

IF YOU have any questions about improving your health and appearance, send them to: Ann White, "How's Your Health?" Editor, *Scholastic Magazines*, 331 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Problems of greatest interest will be discussed in this column.

The Question Box

Q. How often are you supposed to take a bath? We don't have hot water all the time.

A. If you can manage it, a daily bath or shower is desirable. It cleanses the body, and it makes you feel good, too. However, the body can be kept clean with daily all-over sponge baths just as well as with full tub baths. For a sponge bath you need a basin of hot water, soap, and a washcloth. Such sponge baths, plus one or two full baths a week, will keep you clean and fresh.

Q. I sometimes get a sty on my eyelid. It makes me look terrible and feel very uncomfortable. Is there anything I can do for it?

A. Frequent sties may be a sign that your health is under par and that you need a checkup by your doctor. An occasional sty can be treated with warm boric acid solution. Boil a cup of water and dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid in it. Let the water cool off until it is warm. Dip a piece of sterile gauze or cotton in the solution and apply it to the sty for about ten minutes, every hour or two.

Wipe the infected eyelid carefully after each treatment, so that no pus from the softened sty gets into the eye. *Never squeeze a sty.* The warm boric-acid solution treatment will help to clear it up.

Q. At what age should one start to wear braces to straighten the teeth?

A. That is a matter which should be taken up with your dentist. Ask him about it when you go for your next check-up.

• • •

Pack Pounds in Your Lunchbox . . . Trying to gain weight? Two tasty and calorific sandwiches are peanut butter and raisins, and cream cheese and chopped nuts. They're delicious on enriched white bread or whole wheat bread.

• • •

Quick Quiz . . . *Question:* When do you catch cold most quickly? *Answer:* When your body is tired or chilled. *Conclusion:* To help prevent colds, get plenty of rest and dress warmly in cold weather. Don't go from an overheated room into the cold outdoors without being properly clothed.

"Good Breakfast Means Good Morning"

You'll be seeing and hearing this slogan via newspapers, magazines, radio and television during February and March when the American Bakers' Association starts its new program to encourage the eating of better breakfasts.

A "pilot project" on breakfasts is also being carried on in selected schools in Chicago, Minneapolis and Fort Wayne, in cooperation with *Scholastic Magazines* and *Practical Home Economics*. Student representatives selected from each home room will attend a model breakfast planned by the local PTA and Home Economics Department of the school. The home economics teacher and the school athletic coach will give short talks on how breakfasts improve appearance and build energy and stamina. When the representative returns to his class, he will report on what he learned at the breakfast demonstration. He will also have for class distribution leaflets recommending a better breakfast program for the whole family.

A good breakfast means a *good* morning for you in terms of more pep, better looks and better health. It's also a proven fact that breakfast-eaters get better grades in school than students who skip that important first meal of the day.

Most teen-agers know that a nutritious breakfast consists of fruit, cereal or eggs, bread and butter and milk. However, knowing is not enough—you have to *eat* breakfast before that knowledge does you any good. So, whether or not your school is part of the "pilot project," make this your own Better Breakfast Month.

Short Shots

SPORTS

HALF-MAN, half-catcher, Lawrence Peter Berra has provided a lot of laughs around the American League, most of which have been fielded in sportswriter Joe Trimble's fine biography, *Yogi Berra*.

When Yogi first passed around a portrait of his fiancee, the beautiful Carmen Short, the sportswriters were astonished. "You really mean a doll like that is going to marry a mug like you?" one of them kidded.

"I guess so," Yogi replied. "Of course, I ain't sure because all our dates have been at night. She ain't seen me in the daytime yet!"

The latest Yogi Berra tale concerns his visit to the St. Petersburg waterfront to watch a yacht race. One of the boats was flying a Jolly Roger pennant, complete with the pirates' skull and crossbones. "Know what that means?" Yogi was asked.

"Sure," answered Yogi, "iodine."

Though almost a decade has flown since Lefty Gomez tossed his last high, hard one past a batter, the funnies about him keep popping up. After the smoke left his fast ball, Gomez was asked to take a salary cut from $22,500 to $7,500. "Tell you what I'll do," Gomez told Colonel Ruppert. "You keep the salary and I'll take the cut."

For some more snappy repartee, there's this exchange culled from a CBS-TV telecast:

Frank Sinatra: I never saw a guy so crazy about baseball as Leo Durocher.

Laraine Day: You don't know the half of it. He sleeps, lives and eats baseball.

Sinatra: Yeah, I took him out for an Italian dinner once and he wouldn't eat the meatballs unless they had seams in them.

Laraine: I know, and it gets worse all the time. The other day he stood under a pawnshop sign for two hours waiting for ball four.

I never believe in mixing home life and business. But I've just received orders from the cooker of my food and the darner of my socks that if I don't mention two of my nieces in this column, I'll have to start doing my own cooking and sewing.

Since that's a fate worse than listening to Johnny Ray cry, I simply have to get their names in. They are Louise Nestanpower, of Public School 53, New York City, and Beth Seidman, of Lemoyne School, Chicago. Both say they read *Junior Scholastic* from cover to cover—except for the sport page! Traitors, traitors, all around me!

—HERMAN L. MASIN, *Sports Editor*

Send the best snapshots you have taken to Shutterbug Editor, Junior Scholastic, 351 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y. If your picture is good, you will receive a Shutterbug button.

IN ONE BREATH. Photo by Patty Ramsey of Prosser (Wisc.) Junior High.

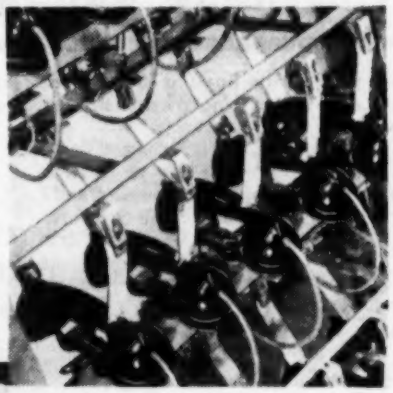
THE WIDE OPEN SPACES. Photo of a hippo taken by Frank Elliott III, Horton Watkins High School, La Due, Mo.

LIKE FATHER, LIKE SON. By Mary Brengle of Lakeland (Fla.) Jr. H. S.

Tele-facts

TELEPHONES LEARN TO TAKE IT

The telephone wouldn't be much good to you if it was broken every time you wanted to use it. That's why your telephone is built *to take it*. If it passes the tests we put it through, we know it's ready to serve you well.



↑ This machine imitates just what you do when you hang up a telephone. It hangs up telephones once a second for 22,000 consecutive seconds. That's equal to four years of use.

This machine automatically spins ↑ dials 40,000 times *every day* to see how they stand up. The telephone company expects a dial to work right for at least *half a million* spins.

Here the metal coin chute of a pay ➡ telephone is tested. This device finds out how long it takes for coins dropped in to wear out metal parts of the chute. Today new stainless steel chutes are made to withstand hundreds of thousands of coin-impacts without wearing out.

Your telephone is a delicate instrument but sturdily built. If you handle it with care, it will give good service for years.

Bell Telephone System

FIRST U. S. STAMPS (1847)

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METROPOLITAN, Box 312F, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y.

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BOYS-IT'S FREE!

NEW, EXCITING 16-PAGE BOOK

Shows you how to amaze friends with eye-opening tricks of chemical magic ...like changing water to blood and blood to stone. Tells you how to do many fascinating home experiments and shows you the big, new Chemcraft outfits. Describes fun, thrills, adventure you can have with a Chemcraft chemistry outfit of your own. Send for your free copy today . . . Address Porter Chemical Company, 65 Prospect Avenue, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Chemcraft Senior Lab.

HEY FELLAS! ask Dad for CHEMCRAFT

VOLUME 32 NUMBER 2 FEBRUARY 11, 1953

Citizenship Quiz

RATE YOURSELF: 90-100—Good work! 80-89—Better than averages; 70-79—Fair; Below 70—How about more work?

Each pupil may have a CQ Membership Card for keeping his weekly score and for affixing award stamps. See your teacher for further details.

1. ABE'S GIFT

Put a ✓ by each true statement and an X by each false one. Score 3 points each. Total 24.

__1. Abe Lincoln gave Ed Brooner the gift of fun.
__2. All the boys liked Ed because he was a good marble player.
__3. Abe used to take all the boys on trips to find honey.
__4. Bill and Hal were amused and pleased when they found the tree had been greased.
__5. The boys were ashamed when Abe scolded them.
__6. Ed surprised the boys when he climbed the tree.
__7. To play Rotten Egg, one player squats on his locked hands.
__8. Tom and Jake won in Rotten Egg because Ed let them.

My score_____

2. SOLVE THE MYSTERY

The authorities of Pont-St.-Esprit questioned their fellow townsmen. All were willing to help but some, in their excitement, gave wrong answers. Make the following statements correct by circling the correct word or phrase inside the parentheses. Score 4 points each. Total 20.

1. The mysterious illness in Pont-St.-Esprit took place (in spring, during a snow storm, in mid-summer).
2. During one night (300, 1,500, 3,000) people became very sick.
3. The presence of ergot in the bread was suggested by the (patients, scientist, mayor).
4. Ergot in quantity makes people (feel happy, go to sleep, go mad).
5. The poisoned grain was grown (on a farm 280 miles away, in a laboratory in a nearby city, on a local farm).

My score_____

3. MATCH THEM UP

Match the names or words in the first column with their correct descriptions in the second column. All are from the Rhône River article. Score 4 points each. Total 28.

1. Marseilles
2. Lyons
3. the Moors
4. Louis Pasteur
5. the Chinese
6. the Camargue
7. Les Baux

__a. famous French scientist
__b. big city on the Mediterranean
__c. has wild horses and cowboys
__d. invaded France from North Africa
__e. famous as a silk-making city
__f. where bauxite was first discovered
__g. first invented silk

My score_____

4. IN THE NEWS

Check the correct ending to each of the following statements. Score 4 points each. Total 28.

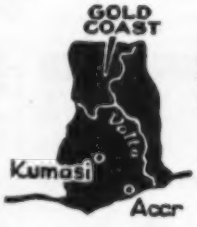
1. The President has announced that each Cabinet meeting will start with
   a. a flag salute. b. a prayer.
   c. setting up exercises.

2. This year Ohioans will plant 25 million trees to celebrate
   a. their 150th birthday.
   b. Brotherhood Week.
   c. Lincoln's Birthday.

3. Canada and the U. S. have joined forces to attack
   a. trout. b. mice.
   c. lampreys.

4. The next U. S. atomic tests will be held in
   a. February. b. March.
   c. June.

5. A plan to use 52 mountain rivers to irrigate a desert has started in
   a. Ohio. b. Brazil.
   c. Peru.



6. The country shown on the map at left is a colony belonging to
   a. Britain.
   b. France.
   c. Belgium.

7. Plans are under way to develop a new industry in it. The industry will produce
   a. gold. b. aluminum.
   c. cocoa.

My score_____ Total score_____

SOME FUN!

Send in Your Jokes

Send your jokes to: JSA Club, Junior Scholastic, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, New York.

Comparing Boats

Jim: "My father's boat is so big that he has to drive around the deck in a car."

Bob: "That's nothing. My father's boat is so big that the cook has to go through the soup in a submarine."

Billy Stouch, Orange Street School, St. Augustine, Fla.

On the Ball

Leroy: "Did you know I was a plumber in a basketball game?"

Frank: "A plumber? What did you do?"

Leroy: "I fixed the dribbles."

Fred Russo, Bernardsville (N. J.) Grammar School

Double Time Saver

Farmer: "How much work will one of these tractors do?"

Salesman: "About half your work."

Farmer: "Fine, I'll take two."

Jimmie Lou Fulton, Andrews (S. C.) Public School

Robbed

Pete: "My uncle drives a stagecoach that has no wheels."

Mike: "What holds it up?"

Pete: "Bandits."

David Schoenthaler, Third Ward School, Maquoketa, Iowa

The Yoke's on Pop

Dad: "Johnny, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning."

Johnny: "What was it?"

Dad: "Eggs."

Johnny: "Wrong, Pop. That was yesterday!"

Richard Lader, P.S. 97, Brooklyn, N. Y.

One Answer

Jeff: "I know what flying saucers are."

Pat: "What are they?"

Jeff: "Horseshoes from *Ghost Riders in the Sky.*"

Peggy Dickinson, Ballard Hill School, Lincoln, Maine

It's Gone

Mother: "Do you have a temperature this morning?"

Billy: "No, the nurse took it last night."

Diane Huey, 6041 34th N.E., Seattle, Wash.

Joke of the Week

***Mary:* "How did you come out in the piano marathon?"**

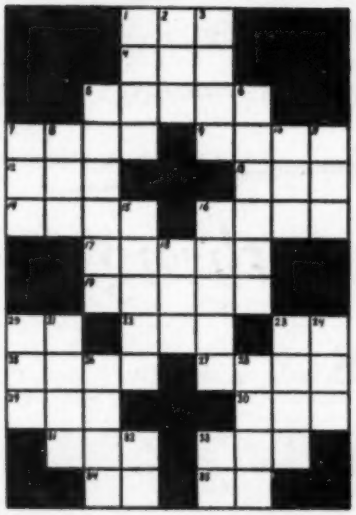
***Carrie:* "Well, I played *Blue Bells of Scotland* for three hours."**

***Mary:* "Did you win?"**

***Carrie:* "No, someone played *Stars and Stripes Forever.*"**

Lisa Leppala, Belcrville School, Dorothy, N. J.

quiz-word PUZZLE



This tiny bird, nicknamed Jenny, is found in many places. She especially likes to live in boxes. Her name (two words) is in this puzzle.

There are 42 words in this puzzle. Score two points for each you get right. Perfect score, 84.

ACROSS

1. Polite way to address a gentleman.
4. Also.
5. First word in the name of mystery bird.
7. Where chickens are kept.
9. A test.
12. Cereal food liked by horses.
13. Bind together.
14. Second word in mystery bird's name.
16. This is used to hold up trousers.
17. You go to school to do this.
19. Young codfish.
20. A way of saying, "Yes," in voting.
22. "Come down to – – – in lilac time, it isn't far from London" (poem by Alfred Noyes).
23. Dad.
25. Opposite of a win or gain.
27. Tidy and clean.
29. In the past.
30. No longer live.
31. Small hotel.
33. Belonging to a woman.
34. To move; to work.
35. Opposite of "off."

DOWN

1. Opposite of "start."
2. Paper stating that you owe someone money (initials).
3. Beautiful flower, can be red, white, yellow, or pink.
5. Places where travelers may sleep and eat.
6. Stretch out.
7. You get milk from her.
8. Used in rowing.
10. Be ill.
11. Assembled; gathered.
15. These connect people's heads to their bodies.
16. Color of mystery bird.
18. I am, he is, you – – –.
20. Alabama (*abbrev.*).
21. – – – – Berra, Yankee catcher.
23. Two of the same kind.
24. Dined.
26. Tuneful sounds made by birds.
28. Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of – – – –.
32. Number (*abbrev.*).
33. Half a deep laugh, Ho - - -.

Answers this week in Teacher Edition; next week in your edition.

Answers to last week's Quiz-word Puzzle

ACROSS: 1-off; 4-par; 5-heron; 7-upon; 9-gear; 12-sea; 13-ago; 14-ears; 16-grew; 17-spare; 19-eater; 20-lb.; 22-tea; 23-fa; 25-ills; 27-trip; 29-due; 30-E.S.E.; 31-egg; 33-ash; 34-so; 35-St.

DOWN: 1-open; 2-far; 3-frog; 5-hoarse; 6-nearer; 7-use; 8-pea; 10-age; 11-row; 15-spats; 16-great; 18-ate; 20-lid; 21-blue; 23-fish; 24-ape; 26-legs; 28-rest; 32-go; 33-as.

Riddle

Sue: "What is round on both ends and high in the middle?"

Ann: "O–hi–O."

Sue Wilson, Curtis High School, Elba, Ala.

HURRY! CONTEST CLOSING FEB. 27, 1953

231 PRIZES FOR WINNERS

ENTER NOW
PLANTERS PEANUTS
LIMERICK CONTEST

FIND 10 MISTAKES IN ABOVE PICTURE and FILL IN THE LAST LINE OF THIS LIMERICK

A fine-looking fellow named Ray
Was lacking in pep every day
Then Planters he tried
Now he's bursting with pride

Example: For he's popular, peppy and gay

PLANTERS PEANUTS CONTEST RULES

READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY

1. Anyone under the age of twenty may compete.
2. Study the scene above and list on a sheet of paper ten mistakes you find in it. State each carefully and clearly. With your list submit a last line to the above limerick.
3. Each contestant may submit more than one entry. Send empty Planters bag wrapper or label bearing a picture of Mr. Peanut with each entry, or send a hand-drawn facsimile showing Mr. Peanut. On top of page write your name, age, home address, city and state. Fasten the bag, wrapper or picture to your entry.
4. Mail entries to Planters Contest Editor, Room 400, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y., to arrive by midnight February 27, 1953. No entries accepted after that date.
5. Prizes will be awarded to those submitting correct list of 10 mistakes, and whose limericks are considered best by the judges.

The judges' decision is final. Winners will be announced in the issue of this magazine of April 29, 1953, as well as direct by mail. No other acknowledgement of entries will be made. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, a prize identical with that tied for will be awarded each tying contestant.

PRIZES

1st prize — $35.00
2nd prize — $25.00
3rd prize — $15.00
4th prize (total of 3) $10.00 each
5th prize (total of 5) $5.00 each
6th prize (total of 20) $1.00 each
200 Honorable Mentions — two 8-oz. vacuum packed tins of Planters Peanuts.

Shutterbug's Page

EDITED BY KEN JOHNSON

You're *loaded* for *anything* winter offers...

with Ansco Superpan Press in your camera!

● Regardless of what kind of winter snapshot comes along, you'll be glad your camera is loaded with Ansco Superpan Press Film.

Indoors, you'll find the high emulsion speed of Superpan Press often makes the difference between snapshots and time exposures when using photofloods or natural illumination. With flashbulbs, you can use smaller lens opening with this faster film, and get increased sharpness and depth in your pictures.

Outdoors, you'll find that Superpan Press lengthens the picture-taking day in winter. You can take snapshots earlier and later than with "chrome type" film, and take many pictures you would otherwise pass up.

The next time you buy film for your camera, get the kind that's ready to take whatever winter subjects come along. That film, remember, is Ansco Superpan Press Film.

You can learn to take indoor subjects like this easily by getting acquainted with the booklet "Better Photography Made Easy."

P. S. **The more you know about photography, the more fun you'll have with your camera. So why not plan to spend a few long winter evenings with a copy of Ansco's 25¢ booklet "Better Photography Made Easy." Get it at camera stores everywhere.**

ANSCO,
Binghamton, N. Y.
A Div. of General Aniline & Film Corp.
"From Research to Reality"

A Lesson Plan for

"General Electric Highlights of 1952"

(A report to Young America on electrical and allied developments)

A GUIDE FOR A LESSON PLAN

Aims

To draw students' attention to the results—especially the recent results of research and pioneering in the electrical industry—results which help to keep America strong in a troubled world and which help to make life more happy and comfortable at home; to draw young people's attention to possible careers in a challenging and rapidly expanding field of work where thousands of able young workers are needed.

Note to Teachers

Here is an opportunity for each of your students to contribute to a classroom project according to each student's individual interests. Boys will be interested in the scientific developments in the electrical field—in recent developments in aviation and other modes of transportation. Girls will be interested in home appliances and homemaking.

This unit also offers an opportunity to teach students how to "read" pictures meaningfully—how to get the most from a story that combines pictures and text materials to tell an exciting, factual story.

Discussion Questions

1. Why was 1952 an outstanding year in the development of better aviation? Better shipping? Railroading? In making submarines?

2. Why is America's ability to produce more and better goods at lower costs a chief reason why the United States is a world power?

3. What contributions did the General Electric Company make in 1952 to keep America strong? To make homelife more comfortable and pleasant?

4. How are powerful X-ray units used to help industry?

5. In what ways did Thomas Edison contribute to the modern electrical industry? Why is the General Electric Company celebrating a 75th anniversary this year?

6. Why is it possible for a modern homemaker to do her work in a fraction of the time it took 75 years ago?

7. How important is research in the development of a new product? What general characteristics should a person have to become an able research worker? Would you be interested in a career in research? Have you read your library's pamphlets and articles on research in physics? In chemistry? In engineering?

Cash Prizes for Teacher Letters

Scholastic Magazines is offering $200 in cash prizes for the teachers who write the best letters on how they used this unit of study in their classrooms. (First prize, $35, second prize, $25, and 14 prizes of $10 each.) The practicability of your ideas is more important than your literary style. The contest closes on February 28. Mail your letter to Don Layman, *Scholastic Magazines*, 351 Fourth Ave., New York 10.

Things to Do

1. Report on the new liner S. S. *United States*. Ask your librarian for pictures of the new ship. Also ask for pictures of fast, new merchant ships (the Mariners). Use the pictures to illustrate your report.

2. Show the class pictures of the newest types of helicopters—both those being used in Korea and those being used for carrying mail and passengers at home.

3. Report on new types of jet airplanes. Explain new words such as *afterburner*.

4. Make a "word book" of aviation words such as *jet*, *rotor*, *thrust*, etc. Define each word.

5. Report on the life of Thomas A. Edison.

6. Make a picture notebook of modern transportation – railroad, shipping, aviation, etc. Explain the latest developments in engines.

7. Report on the most recent developments in modern homemaking—especially in new electric stoves, refrigerators, home freezers, irons, vacuum cleaners, heating, air-conditioning, etc. Cut pictures out of magazines to illustrate your report.

8. Make a picture notebook of the equipment you'd like to have in a modern kitchen.

9. Report on a career field in the electrical industry which might interest you—engineering, factory-assembly work, demonstrating finished products, sales, etc.

10. Make a cooperative classroom newspaper called *Highlights of 1952*. Using General Electric's report in this issue, write stories for your newspaper. (Example of headline: Superliner S. S. *United States* Is World's Fastest Ship.) Boys interested in science or aviation should write on these topics. Homemakers prepare the homemaking features.

11. Make a "word book" of electrical terms such as *generator*. (A student committee might try making a crossword puzzle of "electrical words" such as those used in the quiz on this page.)

12. Try to predict what new products the electrical industry will develop on both the war and home fronts during the next 50 years? Will atomic energy be used to make electricity?

Electric Quiz

I. Word Wizard

Write in the space before each *Column I* word the number of the *Column II* word or phrase that means about the same thing.

Column I

__a. fuse (*n.*)	__f. ray
__b. dynamo	__g. voltage
__c. cable	__h. rotor
__d. conduit	__i. fluorescence
__e. filament	__j. incandescent

Column II

1. shining, as an electric lamp
2. electric potential
3. line of light appearing to come from a bright object
4. wire or strip inserted in circuit, melts when current is too strong
5. light radiating from phosphors under ultraviolet bombardment
6. threadlike conductor that an electric current's passage can make incandescent
7. revolving, turning part of an electric machine
8. protecting tube for electric wires or cables
9. machine for changing mechanical energy into electrical energy
10. waterproof, insulated bundle of wires, often twisted around a core

II. Highlights in Review

Place the number preceding the correct answer in the space to the left.

__a. The Superliner S. S. *United States* travels in excess of
   1. 30 knots.
   2. 50 knots.
   3. 60 knots.
   4. 70 knots.

__b. The man associated with the building of the cargo-carrying XH-17 helicopter is
1. Eddie Rickenbacker.
2. Howard Hughes.
3. Charles Lindbergh.
4. Thomas Edison

Answers: I. 4-a; 9-b; 10-c; 8-d; 6-e; 3-f; 2-g; 7-h; 5-i; 1-j. II. 1-a; 2-b.

Off the Press

The Herblock Book, by Herbert Block. Beacon Press, Boston. 244 pp., $2.75.

A fight enthusiast might leave this book with the comment, "Herblock hits hard with either hand." Certainly, the Congressmen who have been on the receiving end of his cartoons which appear in some 150 newspapers can testify to the punch in the hand with the brush. Until now, however, even Block's best friends did not know that he can hit equally hard with a typewriter.

Gathered in a single volume is some of the most acute political commentary and devastating cartoons that we have seen. We understand that some of the public figures lampooned limp into Herblock's office for the original drawing. They are probably in a small minority. The cartoons needle opponents of civil liberties, supporters of the filibuster, enthusiasts for the atom bomb, opponents of inflation controls, those who fall for the Communist peace line, etc. Both the donkey and the elephant are much the worse for wear after passing through the Herblock meat-grinder.

None of these black and white drawings requires a commentary. They speak volumes. It is exciting, however, to look over Herblock's shoulder and hear him muse as he brushes India ink into the corners of the political canvas.

Who Should Go to College, by Byron S. Hollinshead. Columbia University Press, N. Y. 190 pp., $3.

It is the conviction of the author of this staff study for the Commission on Financing Higher Education that too few of our high school students are going to college. He feels further that the colleges are trying to be all things to all men and that the widely different types of college students require more diversified college training.

Dr. Hollinshead, formerly president of Coe College and now deputy director for technical assistance with Unesco, undertakes answers to such questions as "Who now goes to college? What determines their going? Who should go among those not going? What measures are necessary to get more of the high-ability group to go? How can we provide for this and what would it cost?" He recommends that the top quarter in ability should go to college.

Although Hollinshead believes that lack of money has been over-emphasized as a reason for non-college attendance, he anticipates a need for greater financing of college students. The estimated $225 million annually, he proposes, should come from private corporations and the national government. "College attendance," according to the author, "is at present bound much too closely to economic and social status."

A Creed for Free Enterprise, by Clarence B. Randall. Little, Brown, Boston. 177 pp., $2.75.

The president of Inland Steel, Clarence B. Randall, is in a fighting mood. It was Mr. Randall who spoke for the steel industry when President Truman attempted to seize it by executive order. He is angry with business colleagues who employ timorous ghosts to express their thoughts. He is convinced that if free enterprise is to be saved, it will be saved by the "bosses" and not by the public relations men and hosts of advisers who trim the ideas of those who have pushed production goals to new highs.

Since Mr. Randall hits hard in almost every line, it might seem that he has decided to lose friends and alienate people. But strictures on "card-carrying Communists who are officers of union locals," and denunciation of industry-wide bargaining are counterbalanced by his acceptance of unions as a permanent part of the business scene which "keep management on their toes." His dislike for the university professor who regards big business as predatory does not prevent him from hailing free universities as "vital to the preservation of a society in which free enterprise may flourish." He calls for their support "as a proper charge upon industry." Above all, he urges businessmen to participate more actively in local politics, community projects, school boards, national and international affairs. The amazing thing is that he has done all of the things which he urges others to do.

In expecting fellow businessmen to write with his freedom and challenge, Mr. Randall is asking too much. For he is the rare businessman who can write with the effectiveness that few professionals achieve. You may not agree with all of Mr. Randall's ideas, but you will feel the white heat with which they are expressed.

Costa Rica. A Study in Economic Development. The Twentieth Century Fund, N. Y. 374 pp., $3.

Any country that spends more for teachers than for soldiers is likely to strike a chord of sympathy in readers of *Scholastic Magazines*. The able economists who assembled the fact for this study found that there was much to commend Costa Rica to the businessman in the United States. There is also a deserved call on slender Point Four funds by this little republic of 800,000 people, most of whom are of white European stock, in a country about the size of Vermont and New Hampshire combined.

Coffee and bananas make up the greater part of Costa Rica's exports. But there is room for improvement even here because methods of coffee production can be improved. There is also the need for growing food locally so that needed foreign exchange is not spent to feed the people. There is little possibility of developing heavy industry since basic minerals are lacking. There is, however, abundant water power and a field for light industry, including textiles, processing of fats and oils, light assembly—radio receivers, for example—sugar processing and cement production.

This is a detailed but not a forbidding study, comparable to those which the Twentieth Century Fund has made of Greece, Turkey, and Brazil. The conclusions and recommendations hold forth the promise of a raised standard of living for a country where "one person out of every ten in the labor force is a proprietor of a farm or business" and where "extremes of wealth and poverty are less marked than in most of Latin America."

—Howard L. Hurwitz

A.A.U.N. Contest

The Annual National Student Contest on the United Nations, sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations, offers a free trip to Europe and other cash and scholarship awards to winning students. It consists of an examination combining short-answer and essay questions on the structure and work of the U. N. The examination this year will be held on March 26, 1953, in all participating schools.

In 1952, 2,611 high schools and an estimated 50,000 students took part in the contest. It is open to public, private, and parochial high school students throughout the United States and its possessions.

Each registering school receives a study kit free of charge. It includes an illustrated study guide, *United Nations—Action for Peace*, published by Rutgers University Press, and a copy of the U. N. Charter. The national committee of judges is headed by Mrs. Dana Converse Backus, chairman of the Education Committee of the A. A. U. N.

Schools wishing to register should communicate with Miss Priscilla Stevenson, American Association for the United Nations, 45 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.